THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXXIII ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY, MORNING, JANUARY 15 1901—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

'MISERABLE BLACKGUARD,' SAYS TELLER, SPEAKING OF EAGAN

Colorado Senator Hurls Bitter Epithets at General Because of the Beef.

STINGING ATTACK MADE ON PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

Teller Calls the President's Fondness for Eagan Disgraceful—Not a Senator Spoke in Defense of the President and Gen. Eagan.

Washington, January 14.—In the senate today Mr. Teller, of Colorado, speaking to an amendment he had offered to the army reorganization bill, delivered a sensational denunciation of General Eagan, former commissary general of the United States army. His statement included also the administration for its action in retiring General Eagan. Absolutely no progress was made with the army measure today, not a single amendment being disposed of finally.

The pending question at the opening of the session was an amendment offered by Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, striking out that provision of the bill authorizing the president to increase the number of noncommissioned officers and privates in any troop of cavalry.

Mr. Bacon declared that both the letter and spirit of the constitution were opposed to the idea of conferring upon the president discretionary authority to increase the size of the army. Such power was vested only in congress and the transfer of such authority was a departure from the principles fixed by a hundred years of American history.

After some desultory discussion Mr. Bacon withdrew his amendment and offered another, introducing the words "during the present exigency of the service," so that the clause would read:

"Provided, that the president, during the present exigency of the service, in his discretion, may increase the number of corporals in any troop of cavalry to eight and the number of privates to seventy-six."

Discussing the phrase, "exigency of the service," Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, said he presumed it was "the presidential idea of war in the Philippines."

May Need Troops in Cuba.

Mr. Mallory, of Florida, said it was possible an exigency might arise for the use of an army in Cuba.

Speaking of the amendment last offered by Mr. Bacon, Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, maintained that the army of 58,000, the minimum size fixed by the pending measure, was not a large force in all the circumstances. In view of the necessity for carrying coast fortifications, and in view, too, of the probable early construction of the Nicaraguan canal, every soldier provided for in the present bill would be needed.

With reference to the conferring of authority upon the president to increase the size of the army within a maximum limit, Mr. Foraker declared "it is not only not a departure from principle, but it is distinctly in line with precedents," citing several. He asserted that the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Bacon would destroy the flexibility of the army and do away with what, to him, was the most attractive feature of the bill.

Mr. Allison declared there was no purpose in the pending bill to pass the authority of congress to the president. Congress always would have the situation in hand. It would be able at any time to increase or decrease the size of the army. The power conferred by the bill upon the president could be exercised only with the consent of congress.

"If congress agrees with the president," said Mr. Allison, "it will appropriate for such an army as he may deem expedient, but if it should not agree with him it will determine for itself how large an army it will make appropriations for."

Mr. Hawley appealed to the senate to cease discussion and pass the bill. "Twenty thousand men," said he, "will have to cross the Pacific before the 1st of July and yet senators here are discussing matters that were settled long ago. I beg you to let this bill go through and to start the work of raising troops to relieve the boys in the Philippines."

Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, advocated conferring upon the president greater discretionary authority to increase the size of the army.

Mr. Mallory said he could see no reason why congress should take "the dangerous and unprecedented step contemplated by the bill." He attacked particularly the power conferred upon the president to increase the strength of the army.

A bill changing the time of holding the circuit and district courts in the northeastern division of the eastern district of Tennessee was passed and further discussion of the Bacon amendment postponed until tomorrow.

Teller Denounces Eagan.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Teller, of Colorado, to that section of the bill which authorizes the president to retire any officer who has been suspended from duty, either by sentence of court-martial or by executive order in mitigation of such sentence, striking out the words "has been" and substituting therefor "shall be hereafter."

After saying that the section had been incorporated in the bill for the purpose of enabling the president to retire General Eagan, former commissary general of the army, Mr. Teller declared it was retained in the bill in order that an officer of the army, Major Joseph W. Wham, might be got rid of. "He cannot be gotten rid of in any other way," said Mr. Teller, "and he ought not to be gotten rid of in any circumstances."

Mr. Teller adverted to the case of General Eagan at some length. Of the beef furnished the army he said it was "boiled and canned, and of very ancient lineage, some of which had made a trip to Europe and back, being fed to our soldiers after it had been condemned by European governments."

Mr. Teller denounced General Eagan in sensational language. "As an officer

Continued on Second Page.

RULER OF TURKEY USES GUN ON FAITH CURE MAN



ABDUL HAMID.
Faith Cure Worker Arouses Turk's Suspicions and Is Shot.

Constantinople, January 14.—A faith curist had an exciting experience with the sultan recently. Abdul Hamid had a severe headache, which the royal physicians could not cure. He called in a faith curist named Ibrahim, receiving him alone in the royal apartments. In the course of his treatment, Ibrahim took hold of the sultan's head. Abdul Hamid watched him nervously, and finally, when the faith curist lightened the pressure, he thought the man wanted to murder him. He jumped up, grabbed a revolver and blazed away, killing an attendant who came rushing to his aid, and wounded Ibrahim in the neck, chest and leg. Later the matter was satisfactorily adjusted to Abdul, and he sent Ibrahim a present of money and a note of regret. He expressed the hope that the faith cure would help him.

JOHNSON, OF ATLANTA, IS KIDNAPED AT ATHENS



SAM JOHNSON, OF ATLANTA.
His Fellow Students at Athens Hold Him for a Reward.

Athens, Ga., January 14.—Last night Sam Johnson, of Atlanta, one of the most prominent members of the sophomore class, was set upon by five masked men on Jackson street near the old cemetery, who pointed pistols at his head, making him hold up his hands, bound him with ropes and threw him into a buggy which was rapidly driven through the back streets of the city and then to the home of an old man two miles in the country. Here he was taken out and carried into the house and made to promise to stay there all night. The masked men then left him. This morning Chancellor Hill received the following letter:

"Dear Chancelor: As kidnaping iz all the rage we has stole Little Samie Johnson as his appereance means tin to us. Kin ye take a collection in chapel and raze $1.40 cts to ransom him. Cocalcolas is on the house. Do not try to find us as we iz deprit mens If yer wants yer Vive chansler back act quick. Advise letter to Jim Glzer, Bogart, Ga."

Chancellor Hill was about to take up the collection in chapel when Mr. Johnson walked in. The chancellor turned the joke neatly into an appropriate talk, for it was just a crowd of students who had carried Johnson off.

ATLANTA NOW NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOR TO CHICAGO

By EDWARD LOWRY.

Cincinnati, January 14.—(Special.)—Another great train has been added to the list of long distance racers that have given to American railroads their foremost position among the world's common carriers. The "Chicago and Florida Special," now scarce twelve hours old, is proving worthy of the responsibilities imposed upon it. It is the appointed task of this new giant to cover the distance between Chicago and St. Augustine in a set number of hours. To be precise the number is 32½. This means an average speed of forty miles an hour for the entire journey. In Chicago this morning it rained—a cold, penetrating, driving downpour that made the ulster clad thousands sink their heads deeper into their upturned collars. The streets were covered with slush and the outlying wastes of prairie were freckled with drab spots of sooty snow. The big, raw town presented a most unlovely picture. In the Dearborn street station, surrounded by an admiring crowd of railway officials and trainmen of high and low degree, stood the superbly-appointed train that will daily put behind those who avail themselves of its service the vigors and frigid terrors of a northwester. The train is made up exclusively of new Pullman vestibuled sleeping cars, dining car and observation car. All of the equipment is just from the hands of the makers and is resplendent in its shining coat of varnish and ornate decorations and lettering in gold. As the train, as though conscious of its proud position pulled slowly out of the station at even noon and began to thread its way through the mazy network of tracks that stretch their glistening lengths beyond the outskirts of town it was saluted and made welcome. Trackmen rose from their bent positions and waved their caps in eccentric curves that had significance to others of their craft. Engineers on incoming trains blew prolonged blasts of welcome. As the train has sped all day through the flat corn lands of Illinois and Indiana groups of the natives have been at every little station to see the handsome train flash by.

At Indianapolis late this afternoon a large party of railroad officials and newspaper men met the train and inspected it carefully. They were all lavish in their praises. The train has come through to this point on schedule to the minute. Here a large party of railroad men, including General Passenger Agent Rinearson, of the Queen and Crescent, visited the train and went through it during the twenty minutes' stop.

The "Chicago and Florida Special" is due in Atlanta tomorrow morning at 9:45 o'clock. It will leave at 9:50 o'clock for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, arriving at the latter place at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow night. Returning the train will leave St. Augustine every day except Sunday at noon and will arrive in Atlanta the same evening at 10:45 o'clock and in Chicago the following evening at 8:45 o'clock. This will reduce the distance between Atlanta and Chicago to less than twenty-two hours and will give Atlanta a through daily service by one of the finest passenger trains in this country.

The "Chicago and Florida Special" will be operated by the Southern railway and its connections. It will leave Chicago two days each week via the Pennsylvania lines to Cincinnati, two days via the Big Four route and two days via the Monon and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. From Cincinnati the trains will run via the Queen and Crescent to Chattanooga and thence by the Southern railway and Plant system to their destination.

The inaugural train that left Chicago today came out over the Monon and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. It is accompanied by W. A. Beckler, northern passenger agent of the Queen and Crescent, and Assistant General Passenger Agent W. H. Tayloe, of the Southern.

The new train is intended to attract to the south the cream of the northwest travel that has hitherto gone to California and other winter resorts to which a thorough service was maintained. The operation of this train will give Atlanta the same close connection with the northwest that she now has with every other section of the country.

INDICT INDIANA CONTRACTOR.

Fight Between Longino and Gibson Will Go Into the Courts.

Jackson, Miss., January 14.—(Special.)—The Hinds county grand jury this afternoon returned an indictment against J. E. Gibson, the Indiana building contractor arrested several weeks ago on the charge of attempting to bribe Governor Longino to use his influence to secure for him the new statehouse contract. Gibson is in the city under a $5,000 bond. His case will not be disposed of until the criminal docket is taken up next week.

To Install Rev. R. R. White.

New York, January 14.—The New York presbytery today arranged to install Rev. R. R. White, of Macon, Ga., as pastor of the Faith Presbyterian church on January 21st.

PRICE OF PEANUTS GOES UP.

Virginia Crop Is Short and the Demand Is Growing.

Norfolk, Va., January 14.—(Special.)—The peanut market shows a phenomenal advance. The price of the prime product in eastern Virginia, which has been very low of late, has within a few days past shown a rise of a cent a pound for all grades. This advance means an instant profit to the peanut raising section of half a million dollars. There is no specific reason for the increase, but the peanut men are jubilant at the prospect of selling their stock at such a notable advance. Many thousands of bags of farmers' stock have recently changed hands at prices ranging from 3 cents per pound downward. Tennessee and Georgia stock is short and the western buyers are heavily influencing this market.

CIVIL SERVICE WANTED FOR LOCAL FORCE

Chairman Patterson Introduces Resolution Calling for Change in Police Department.

BELIEVES THE FORCE WILL BE IMPROVED

After a Lively Debate Resolution Was Laid on the Table—Object of Tabling To Give Board a Chance To Study Question.

At the regular meeting of the board of police commissioners, held last night, a movement was inaugurated to place the government of the police department under civil service regulations. The initial move was made by Commissioner W. H. Patterson, who offered a resolution to the effect that the mayor and general council be asked to petition the legislature, at its next session, to amend the charter of the city of Atlanta that the civil service regulations may be adopted. The following is the resolution in full:

"Believing that civil service rules would be productive of more efficient service in the police department; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the honorable mayor and general council be requested to apply to the general assembly, at the next session, for an amendment to the city charter, empowering the board of police commissioners to inaugurate and enforce civil service regulations in the police department."

After the resolution had been read Commissioners Patterson moved its adoption, and Commissioner English moved as a substitute that the resolution be laid on the table until the next regular meeting. The substitute prevailed.

This was done, it was stated, in order that the members of the board might be given an opportunity to study the resolution and its effects, before having to vote upon it. Commissioner Patterson stated that he had been thinking over the matter for the past four years, and he believes that the adoption of the plan would prove of great benefit to the department. The principal idea underlying the resolution is to secure the elimination of politics from the police department.

Commissioner Patterson Talks.

In speaking of the matter last night Commissioner Patterson said:

"My object in introducing the resolution is for the betterment of the department. If civil service regulations are adopted, it will do away with the elections of members of the force every two years, and would take the department entirely out of politics. Of course this would mean a better and more efficient police force. The matter will have to be acted upon by the legislature, however, and as its next session is next summer, the system would not go into effect for the next two years, if the legislature acts favorably, because the regular police election occurs in March."

When asked as to his idea of the regulations necessary he said:

"That is a matter to be determined later. My idea, however, is to have an age limit for the entrance of the men on the force and certain qualifications that would mean the procuring of a good department. I think the men should then be allowed to continue in the service until they become incapacitated, if they conduct themselves properly and make good officers, and then they should be retired on part pay."

He stated that the regulations would not affect the men to be elected in March and those now on the force, but would only apply to those making application for positions after the system is adopted. He states that the adopting of the plan would place the department under the control of a civil service commission, or the board of police commissioners might be empowered to act as such commission.

Commissioner Patterson is of the opinion that the movement will arouse strenuous opposition and it may be that a vigorous fight will be made on the resolution at the next meeting of the board.

McBEE MAY BE A PERMANENCY

President Williams Is Thoroughly Pleased with the Situation.

Richmond, Va., January 14.—(Special.)—President John Skelton Williams, of the Seaboard Air-Line, who returned this morning from a tour of inspection of the entire system, says the property was found in better condition than ever and the outlook for the complete success of the system was never brighter. Mr. Williams said:

"The report about the sale of the Bay line to the Southern is a fake out of the whole cloth. There is not the slightest trace of truth in the report and there is just as much probability of such a sale as there is of a sale of the entire system of the road to the Southern or to any corporation. About Mr. Barr I will say that his name has not been brought before the board at any time. Mr. Barr has not approached the board and the board has taken no steps in the matter of appointing a general manager other than the action in regard to Mr. McBee taking up the duties of the office. The party inspecting the system was delighted with everything it saw and especially with the Savanah terminals, which all declared were the finest they had ever seen. William F. Cochran, of the executive committee, returned to Richmond with me. Some of the party went to Tampa after the inspection."

WITH HIS WEALTH VANDERBILT ENDOWS MISS ELSIE FRENCH



The wedding of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt to Miss Elsie French was celebrated at the Zabriskie Memorial church, Newport, on yesterday. A reception followed at Harbourview, the home of the bride's parents. The scene was then transferred to The Breakers, the Vanderbilt Newport residence, where an elaborate reception was tendered the young couple.

Newport, R. I., January 14.—Although in the depth of winter, this well known watering place today took on a semblance of its summer gaiety because of the wedding of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, probably the most wealthy of the third generation of the Vanderbilt family, and Miss Elsie French, a charming Newport girl and former playmate of the bridegroom, the daughter of Mrs. Frederick Orme French, a resident of the city for many years.

A brighter sun never shone for any bride, and in spite of a crispness in the air, it did not seem to be a winter day.

The ceremony took place at noon in the Zabriski Memorial church of St. John, the Evangelist, far up in the old north part of the city, on the very shores of Narragansett bay, once the center of Newport's fashion, but now far removed from the social whirl of Bellevue avenue. Miss French made the choice of her own place of worship and her old home for the scene of marriage, instead of selecting the more pretentious but less familiar surroundings which would have been found in New York. Under these conditions the hundred or more guests were forced to make a journey to a city as quiet at this time of the year as an obscure country village.

The festivities, however, did not suffer from these unusual circumstances. The church, which was decorated with gorgeous lavishness, was only about half filled with guests, the invitations having been limited to relatives and close friends of the couple.

The wedding was as ornate as the highest forms of the Episcopal church could make it, the wedding profession a picture of loveliness and fine gowns and the breakfast, which closed the formal proceedings of the day, was grand.

Pink, green and white in many charming combinations were the prevailing colors. The center aisle was a lane of begonias and asparagus standards eight feet high, being trimmed with the feathery foliage of the asparagus at regular intervals from the entrance to the chancel. Baskets of delicate pink flowers depended from the standards.

Specimen palms thirty feet high towered high above the altar. Interspersed among the ferns and foliage which banked them were great clusters of white azaleas and medallions of golden gate roses. On the altar was an immense cross of ascension lilies. The programme of the organ concert which occupied the hour preceding the ceremony was selected by Miss French.

The choir boys of the church marched in quietly at 11:20 and led in two of the hymns assigned to them.

As the tones of the "Lohengrin" march breathed softly forth, Rev. George F. Beattie, rector of the church, and Rev. G. Brinley Morgan, rector of Christ church, at New Haven, entered from the side door, followed by the bridegroom and his brother, R. Vanderbilt, the best man.

The bridal procession started up the main aisle, the ushers leading, followed by the four bridesmaids. Eight personal friends of the bridegroom acted as ushers. They were: Messsrs. Worthington Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, Frederick Martin Davies, Robert Livingstone Gerry, Ord Preston, Ernst Iselin, William P. Borden, Potter Palmer, Jr., and W. Bayard Cutting, Jr.

The bridesmaids were: Miss Pauline French, the bride's niece; Miss Elsa Bronson, Miss Isabel C. Stillman, of New York, who shortly will become the bride of Percy Avery Rockefeller; and Miss Edith Gray, daughter of Judge Gray, of Albany. The maid of honor was Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, sister of the bridegroom.

Some distance behind walked the bride, leaning on the arm of her brother, Amos Tuck French.

The bride's gown was of rich ivory white satin, the skirt having a train more than three yards in length.

At the altar Mr. Vanderbilt met his bride. Together they stood before the steps of the chancel until Dr. Morgan had finished reading the betrothal portion of the service, when they ascended into the chancel, and at the altar Dr. Beattie pronounced them husband and wife. The Mendelssohn wedding march was played as the wedding procession moved down the aisle and out of the church. The ceremony occupied about seven minutes.

The reception was given at "Harbor View," the residence of Mrs. French. For the reception the residence of Mrs. French had been prepared with great care. The broad verandas all enclosed in glass were lined with small pine trees, while within the house brilliant flowers met the eye. The bride and groom received their friends while standing in the large hall beneath a canopy composed entirely of golden gate roses. The poincette, the crimson Mexican Christmas flower, was the prevailing feature of the decorations in the dining room.

At the conclusion of the wedding breakfast a number of toasts were drunk to the health and happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt. The bridal pair left later in the afternoon on their honeymoon.

NEELY MUST FACE CUBAN COURTS AND ANSWER FOR POSTAL FRAUDS

Washington, January 14.—The United States supreme court today announced its decision in the case of C. F. W. Neely, of Indiana, charged with embezzlement of the public funds of Cuba while acting as financial agent of the department of posts of that island, holding that Neely is subject to extradition, and must be surrendered to the Cuban authorities.

The court held that Cuba is foreign territory, our only purpose in the war with Spain being to free the Cubans from Spanish domination. The decision was based upon the act of June 6, 1890, which act was held to be constitutional.

Justice Harlan handed down the court's opinion, which was unanimous. Immediately an order was issued requiring that the mandate in the case be issued at once.

The opinion embraced a complete review of the case. Justice Harlan said there was no dispute that on the 6th of June, 1900, when the act under which this proceeding is brought became a law, Cuba was under the control of the United States, and occupied by this government.

The court said the question of Cuba's status was not difficult of solution, and cited successive steps in and affecting the case. It said:

"The facts above detailed make it clear that Cuba is foreign territory within the meaning of the act of June 6, 1900. It cannot be regarded in any constitutional, legal or international sense, a part of the territory of the United States. While by the act of April 25, 1898, declaring war between this country and Spain, the president was directed and authorized to use our entire land and naval forces as well as the militia of the several states to such extent as was necessary to carry the act into effect, that authorization was not for the purpose of making Cuba an integral part of the United States, but for the purpose only of compelling the relinquishment by Spain of its authority and government in that island, and the withdrawal of its forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. The legislative and executive branches of the government by the joint resolution of April 20, 1898, expressly disclaimed any purpose to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba, except for the pacification there, and asserted the determination of the United States, that object being accomplished, to leave the government and control of Cuba to its own people. All that has been done in relation to Cuba has had that end in view, and, so far as the court is informed by the public history of the relations of this country with that island, nothing has been done inconsistent with the declared object of the war with Spain.



CHARLES F. W. NEELY,
United States Supreme Court Says He Must be Returned to Cuba.

"Cuba is none the less foreign territory within the meaning of the act of congress, because it is under a military governor appointed by and representing the president in the work of assisting the inhabitants of that island to establish a government of their own, under which, as a free and independent people, they may control their own affairs without interference by other nations. The occupancy of the island by troops of the United States was the necessary result of the war. That result could not have been avoided by the United States consistently with the principles of international law or with its obligations to the people of Cuba. It is true that as between Spain and the United States, indeed as between the United States and foreign nations, Cuba, upon the cessation of hostilities with Spain and after the treaty of Paris, was to be treated as if it were conquered territory. But as between the United States and Cuba that island is territory held in trust for the inhabitants of Cuba, to whom it rightfully belongs and to whose exclusive control it will be surrendered when a stable government shall have been established by their voluntary action.

"When the United States required and enforced the relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty in Cuba and determined to occupy and control the island until there was complete tranquillity in all its borders and until the people of Cuba had created for themselves a stable government, it succeeded to the authority of the dislodged government so far at least that it became its duty, under international law and pending the pacification of the islands to protect in all appropriate legal modes the lives, the liberty and the property of all those who submitted to the authority of the representatives of this country. That duty was recognized in the treaty of Paris, and the act of June 6, 1900, so far as it applied to cases arising in Cuba, was in aid of that treaty and in discharge of its obligations. The power of congress to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution, as well as the powers enumerated in section 8 of article 1 of the constitution, as all others vested in the government of the United States or in any department or the officers thereof, includes the power to enact such legislation as is appropriate to give effect to any stipulations which it is competent for the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to insert in a treaty with a foreign power. No crime is mentioned in the extradition act of June 6, 1900, that does not have some relation to the safety of life and property. And the provisions of that act requiring the surrender of any public officer, employee or depositary fleeing to the United States after having committed in a foreign country or territory acquired by or under the control of the United States the crime of 'embezzlement or criminal misappropriation of the public funds' have special application to Cuba in its present relation to the country."

The court declined Justice Harlan stated, to enter upon the question as to what the obligations of the United States would have been in the matter of protecting life and property in Cuba if not required to do so by the obligations of the treaty of Paris. The contention that the United States recognized the existence

Continued on Third Page.

BAILEY'S ACCUSER UNABLE TO ATTEND

Congressman Appears Before the Legislative Committee and Demands Investigation.

MAN WHO PREFERRED CHARGES SICK IN BED

Texan Demands a Quick and Thorough Inquiry Into the Accusations Made by Representative McFall, of Legislative Body.

Austin, Texas, January 14.—(Special.)—The investigation of Congressman Bailey took a new turn today and the newspaper men were brought into it. Mr. Bailey, while addressing the committee, stated that he was being considerably annoyed by the publicity that was being given the investigation; that while the people of Texas understood the matter the reports being sent out daily to the eastern papers were annoying him and were calculated to cause him a great deal of annoyance as it was bringing the matter so prominently to the front and he wanted the investigation pushed through as rapidly as possible so as to settle all this uncertainty.

Chairman Hendricks, of the committee, took up the cudgel in Mr. Bailey's defense by volunteering the assurance that the newspaper men would be called to time for publishing reports of meeting, etc., if such was deemed necessary.

Mr. Bailey also requested the committee that Mr. McFall, who has been present all along as a prosecutor in this case, inasmuch as he preferred the charges originally, should from now be required to submit all the statements to the committee under oath. This was resultant from the fact that the committe notified Mr. McFall this morning that they were ready to hear any charges he had to make and he replied that he was sick and unable to come. Mr. Bailey said that he would refrain from saying anything about a man who would prefer charges and not appear to back them up, but he would insist that all future dealing with McFall before the committee should be under oath in complying with his wishes and the judgment of the committee. A subpoena was issued for Mr. McFall to appear before the committee tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock with a view of testifying under oath relative to any charges he might have to offer. The speaker of the house was also notified to invite any person who cared to appear before the committee and prefer charges or to offer testimony to do so by Wednesday pending further development in the matter. The committee ajourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Congressman Sibley, of Pennsylvania, has written a letter to Speaker Prince, of the house, which arrived this morning and is a defense of Mr. Bailey's connection with this Waters-Pierce oil permit business. The vote for governor and lieutenant governor was counted today and they will be inaugurated tomorrow.

FIREARMS WERE THEIR JONAH

Father, Mother and Son Die with Lead in Them.

Williamson, Ga., January 14.—(Special.) Cleveland Pitts, the youth who was accidentally shot by his brother Fred some two weeks ago, died this morning. Young Pitts's mother died from a self-inflicted gun shot wound some months ago, while the father was shot to death by an older son, who mistook him for a burglar.

RECEPTION TO MAJOR GARY.

Augusta Veterans Grateful for His Good Work.

Augusta, Ga., January 14.—(Special.)—At a meeting of Camp 435, United Confederate Veterans, the following officers were elected: Commander, Joseph B. Cummings; first lieutenant, Charles E. Coffin; second lieutenant, George F. Lamback; third lieutenant, James L. Robertson; fourth lieutenant, William T. Butt; adjutant, Walter A. Clarke; secretary and treasurer, N. K. Butler. A committee was appointed, consisting of B. H. Smith, Jr., J. W. Clark, Arthur Grabowski, N. K. Butler and F. E. Eve, to secure funds and arrange for furnishing a room in the soldiers' home at Atlanta. Next Monday evening the post will hold a reception in honor of Major William T. Gary, at which Hon. J. C. C. Black is to voice the gratification of the veterans over Major Gary's work for the soldiers' home. At the reception Captain Salem Dutcher will express to the Daughters of the Confederacy the thanks of the veterans for the bronze cross which was presented by the daughters to each survivor.

FIELD OFFICERS ARE ELECTED.

First Regiment of Infantry Holds an Election.

Savannah, Ga., January 14.—(Special.)—The legal election of field officers for the First regiment infantry was held tonight, resulting in the choice of the following: Colonel, T. S. Wyly, Jr.; lieutenant colonel, G. A. Gordon; majors, Edward S. Elliott and Henry Kolshorn. The election fills all the vacancies that existed among the field officers and the work of reorganizing the regiment to fill the gap left by the withdrawal of the Savannah Volunteer Guards battalion and their convertion into heavy artillery will proceed.

Engineer Disappears.

Macon, Ga., January 14.—(Special.)—E. Almy, who has been an engineer at Putzel's place, has disappeared and his friends can find no trace of him. It is believed that he has come to some harm, as all his personal possessions have been found intact. He had about $200 belonging to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in his custody.

ELECTED MAYOR FIFTEEN TIMES

East Rome Has Known but One Mayor in Years.

SAME MAN ALWAYS WINS

Once or Twice Only Has the Incumbent Had Opposition.

HE SUITS THE PEOPLE THOROUGHLY

O. H. McWilliams Will Now Try To Give His City a Public School System.

Rome, Ga., January 14.—(Special.)—O. H. McWilliams was today elected for the sixteenth consecutive term as mayor of East Rome.

It has come to be the merest folly for any other man to talk of succeeding Mr. McWilliams as mayor, for the voters of that little place won't have it. Mr. McWilliams is never a candidate. He don't have to be. Every January the citizens go to the polls and re-elect him. It has happened once or twice that some aspiring soul has had the temerity to announce against him. The result never differed; it was always Mayor McWilliams when the ballots were counted. Today he had no opposition.

His administration has ever been conservative but progressive. When he was first elected, fifteen years ago, East Rome was a very tiny village and without any of the modern conveniences. Now it has about 700 citizens. It has the most beautiful homes in north Georgia, and many families of wealth and prominence reside within its limits. The streets and walks are well paved, the electric light, gas and water systems admirable. The police court sits only two or three times in a year. Now Mayor McWilliams is working for a public school system, and he will get it. R. D. Van Dyke and Major W. A. Patton were elected councilmen.

ASBURY HULL RESIGNS FROM AUGUSTA POLICE BOARD

Augusta, Ga., January 14.—(Special.)—The latest sensation in the police commission is the resignation tonight of Asbury Hull, both as chairman and member of the commission. He states in his letter of resignation:

"My views differ so widely from those entertained by other members of the board, and as I am not in sympathy with the sweeping changes that have just been made, I do not feel that I would be of further service on the board, and that my presence would be an embarrassment to both yourselves and me."

It is reported on the streets that prior to the caucus held by the police commission to elect the officers and members of the force there was an unofficial conference between all of the members, except Chairman Hull; that the other members of the board, knowing that he was not in sympathy with their plans, held a prior caucus among themselves and agreed on all the changes to be made. Then when the official caucus was held they voted as one man, and Chairman Hull found himself in a minority of one. This has been denied, but it is common rumor on the streets.

MILLIONAIRES OF THE EAST RUSHING TO JEKYL ISLAND

Brunswick, Ga., January 14.—(Special.) S. S. Bond, first vice president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, arrived at Jekyl Island today. Tomorrow morning, Rev. Dr. Rainesford, the noted Episcopal clergyman of New York, will arrive and will be the guest of J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York. Frederick Baker and family, with full staff of servants and stable, will arrive tomorrow from New York and open the Baker cottage for the season on Jekyl. The coming of the Bakers means the beginning of a gay season for the island, as they always entertain lavishly and usually start the cottagers' fun. Tomorrow W. M. V. Hoffman, of New York, will leave Jekyl for High Point for a few days, returning to spend a awhile longer on the island before going north. C. F. Hoffman and bride, of New York, will leave tomorrow also for St. Augustine, where they will spend part of their honeymoon. Many elegant entertainments are being planned and the club will have the best attendance that has been noted for years.

TELLER ROASTS GENERAL EAGAN

Continued from First Page.

of the United States army," said the senator, "he made an exhibition of himself and showed himself to be a miserable blackguard."

Referring to General Eagan's denial of General Miles's charges as to "embalmed beef" Mr. Teller declared, "his language was brutal and low and so bad it could not be overlooked, although there was a very evident desire to overlook it."

Mr. Teller made a stinging attack upon the president for having retired General Eagan, asserting that the "retirement, in the circumstances, was a decoration and not a punishment and many of the American people believe it was a decoration and a reward for his attack upon the general commanding the army."

At considerable length Mr. Teller discussed the case of Major Wham.

Carter Wants Immediate Action.

Mr. Carter, of Montana, said that on the Pacific there were only eight transports at the disposal of the government for the transportation of troops to and from the Philippines. By beginning the work of transporting the troops at once they might be able to complete it by July 1st, the date of the expiration of the present law. Otherwise it might be necessary to employ special vessels, the chartering and fitting up of which would involve immense expense.

"I think the senate ought to know," said Mr. Carter, "that each day's delay in the passage of this bill will involve an additional expenditure of at least $500,000."

"I suggest," said Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, also a member of the military affairs committee, "that the senator ought to have made this statement earlier in the session, and not have waited until a majority had left the chamber."

Mr. Carter said tomorrow he would ask the senate to fix a day for the final vote upon the measure.

Mr. Teller declared immediately that he would object at this time to any date being fixed for a final vote.

"This bill is not a party measure," suggested Mr. Carter. "It was reported to this body by a committee composed of men of all parties. If the senator from Colorado insists on considering it as a party measure——"

"That is a gratuitous insult," shouted Mr. Teller.

"I was about to say," continued Mr. Carter, "that if the senator from Colorado desires to make this a party measure he will find it difficult to get a following in this chamber."

Mr. Teller suggested that the senate meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow or at 9 o'clock, or at any other hour. "I do not care if this delay does cost $500,000 a day. It involves the creation of a great standing army that will cost this government millions upon millions of dollars after we are dead and gone."

Mr. Carter then moved that when the senate adjourn it be until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. Pettigrew interposed with a motion to adjourn, and finally the senate, at 5:55, adjourned until noon tomorrow.

Piles Cured Without the Knife.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you; 50 cents.

WILL GIVE NEW ROAD HELP.

Citizens of Talbotton Hold a Mass Meeting.

Talbotton, Ga., January 14.—(Special.)—The mass meeting in the interest of the Brunswick and Birmingham railroad today was well attended. Committees were appointed for the county districts and the following delegates were named to the Brunswick convention on the 24th instant: J. B. Douglass, L. H. Freeman, J. H. McGehee, R. Leonard, T. A. Bardwell, G. B. Grant, W. J. Thronton, A. J. Perryman, O. D. Gorman, R. Winn, T. H. Persons, J. J. Bull, K. M. Heath, O. E. Dooley, W. M. Parker, S. Z. Webster, J. T. Parker, E. C. Leonard, H. F. Wilkerson, E. H. McGehee.

BALDWIN SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Hart Charges the Grand Jury and Work Begins.

Milledgeville, Ga., January 14.—(Special.)—The January term of Baldwin superior court met today. Hon. John C. Hart, presiding judge, charged the grand jury. The session will in all probability not last longer than this week. There are several important railroad cases in which the presiding officer is disqualified, which will be carried over until the next session. The most important case before the court today was the case of R. L. Wood against the city of Milledgeville, a suit for damages.

Clarke May Succeed Myrick.

Americus, Ga., January 14.—(Special.)—The friends of Judge Wellborn Clarke, of the Americus bar, are urging his appointment as referee in bankruptcy in this district as successor to Shelby Myrick, recently elected city recorder of Savannah, and who has resigned the former position. Judge Clarke has the indorsement of the Americus bar and other attorneys in the district.

Representative Baker Has Smallpox.

Talbotton, Ga., January 14.—(Special.)—Hon. John T. Parker, representative of this county, has been ill for the past ten days at his home near Prattsburg. It is now reported that he has the smallpox.

GEORGIANS VISIT NATIONAL CAPITAL

Augusta Men Have Business with Postmaster General.

THEIR MAIL WAS STOPPED

Senator Clay Accompanies the Complainants, and the Order Issued Is Revoked on the Showing That Is Made by Them.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, January 14.—(Special.)—George H. C. Rooney and Major Cronfield, of Augusta, are here to urge the postoffice officials to relieve them from the charge of conducting a lottery business. They clai mthat they conduct a legitimate business of going upon the bond of various persons and that the postoffice department has labored under a misapprehension as to the nature of the business they are conducting. They have been greatly embarrassed and put to considerable inconvenience by the refusal of the postal authorities to handle their mail matter. Accompanied by Senator Clay and Representative Fleming, Rooney and Cronfield called at the postoffice department today and had a long conference with the assistant postmaster general on the subject. The explanations given were evidently satisfactory, for it is understood the restrictions placed upon the correspondence of these gentlemen will be removed.

Bartlett Names Naval Cadet.

Representative Bartlett has appointed John W. Willsox, Jr., of Macon, to the naval academy at Annapolis. The examinations for naval cadet were held at Macon December 28th, and Willcox stood first on the list. J. Freeman Land, of Butts county, was the next candidate on the list and Mr. Bartlett has appointed him alternate.

Fleming Has Minority Report.

Congressman Fleming, of the committee on transportation of the mails, submitted a minority report today differing from the other members of the committee in recommending a five per cent reduction of the present cost of carrying the mails.

He also opposes the payment of the Southern railway of $195,000 annually and takes a position against the pneumatic tube service at the present cost and favors the Loud second class mail matter bill. Mr. Fleming's report is a detailed treatment of the subject and will attract attention throughout the country.

Congressman Griggs's Brother Dead.

Judge Griggs arrived in Washington this morning from New Hampshire, where he as a member of the house committee, attended the funeral of the late Congressman Clark, of that state. Upon his arrival he received a telegram announcing the death of his brother, who was an employee of the census office here. He was taken ill some time ago and went to his home in Georgia, where he died.

Milledgeville's Prospective Postmaster.

Senator Clay and Judge Bartlett called on Postmaster General Smith today urging the appointment of Guy C. McKinley for postmaster at Milledgeville to take the position formerly held by C. G. Wilson, who is under arrest for alleged shortage in his accounts. Mr. Bartlett will see President McKinley as soon as he is able to assume his official duties, and urge the appointment of Mr. McKinley, who is very strongly indorsed. Wilson's son is also an applicant for the place and has the indorsement of the republican machine.

Captain Lowry at Washington.

Captain R. J. Lowry, of Atlanta, was at the capitol today on his way from New York, and spent considerable time working in the interest of the Atlanta park and public building bills. He is a personal friend of President McKinley, besides being very close to a good many of the most prominent republicans in both the senate and house. He conferred with all the members of the Georgia delegation and also had an interview with the president. He will leave for Atlanta tomorrow.

KIDNAPING CALLS FOR ROPE.

Tennessee Legislature Disposes of Many Bills.

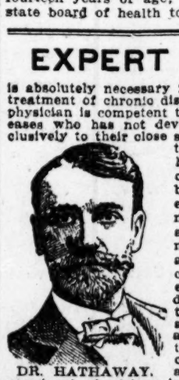
Nashville, Tenn., January 14.—(Special.) The speakers of the senate and house today announced the standing committees. In the house Mr. Steele introduced a bill to make kidnaping a capital offense. Other bills offered were to appropriate $25,000 to erect a confederate monument at Shiloh; to provide for compulsory education of children between eight and fourteen years of age; to authorize the state board of health to inforce quarantine where city or county authorities fail or refuse to do so; to apportion the public school funds between white and colored races in proportion to the taxes paid by them excepting the permanent fund; to extend the law to protect schools attended by young ladies; to repeal the registration and other election laws; to protect sheep from dogs.

A joint resolution to inaugurate Governor McMillin January 21 was adopted.

In the senate Mr. Cox offered a bill ceding to Virginia the northern half of Main street, Bristol, Va., and Tennessee. Under the terms of settlement of the state line question the line is along the north side of the street dividing Bristol, Tenn., from Bristol, Va. The corporate line of Bristol, Tenn., however runs down the middle of the street, so that the northern half of the street is simply in Sullivan county and outside the jurisdiction of either of the towns. It is proposed to cede this strip to Virginia.

EXPERT SKILL

is absolutely necessary in the successful treatment of chronic diseases; in fact no physician is competent to treat such diseases who has not devoted himself exclusively to their close study. For twenty-five years I have made a specialty of stubborn chronic diseases of both men and women, and have treated more cases than any other physician in the United States. I understand fully their every phase and detail and am constantly taking cases and curing them, after the most prominent physicians in the south had pronounced them incurable. I combine with my skill the latest discoveries of science and my patients receive the most expert, skillful treatment obtainable anywhere. I invite every one afflicted with loss of manly vigor, blood poison, stricture, varicocele, bladder and kidney complaints, female weakness, etc., to consult me without cost, either in person or by letter. Correspondence confidential. J. Newton Hathaway, M. D. Suite 33 Inman building, 22½ South Broad street. Office hours, 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Private reception room for ladies.



DR. HATHAWAY.

MAY HAVE BEEN IN FLORIDA.

Wife Deserter Said To Have Been in Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 14.—(Special.) William Boscowitz, who, representing himself as a Russian nobleman, married Miss Berth Batchis, of St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, some months ago and is alleged to have recently deserted her, is believed to be in Florida. A young Russian answering the description was at one of the leading hotels in Jacksonville a week ago and during several days' stay in the city spent freely and admitted at times that he was traveling under an assumed name. It is believed that his wife is on his track, as it was announced today that she will arrive in Jacksonville this week. The deserted bride, as Miss Bertha Batchis, is well known in the south. She spent considerable time in Atlanta and Jacksonville and at Pablo Beach near here last summer. At one time it was reported that she was to marry a well-known citizen of this city.

WILL FIGHT EXTRADITION.

Pennsylvanian Held at Norfolk Does Not Want To Return.

Norfolk, Va., January 14.—(Special.)—There will be a hard fight tomorrow morning before Judge Hanckel, of the corporation court, to prevent the extradition to Pennsylvania of W. H. McNeill, the former assistant district attorney of Altoona. The chief of police of that city arrived this afternoon for his prisoner, but McNeill's attorneys will take it before the corporation judge tomorrow morning on habeas corpus proceedings. He is wanted in Altoona for swindling.

LYNCHING NEAR ELKO, S. C.

Negro Assaulted a White Woman and Mob Got Him.

Augusta, Ga., January 14.—(Special.)—News reaches Augusta tonight of a lynching near Elko, S. C. Mrs. Melvin Hair was assaulted at her home by a negro, Charley Lang Robinson, in the absence of other members of the family. Pursuit was given by a rapidly organized band of white men with dogs, and the negro was caught in a swamp about two miles from Elko. He was promptly strung up and shot.

It is reported that another searching party had arrested another negro, on suspicion, at Springfield, which is several miles farther away, but it is not known what was done with him.

THE RISE WAS PREDICTED.

Heavy Rains Have Made Full Streams at Rome.

Rome, Ga., January 14.—(Special.)—The rains last week put the rivers here up to the twenty-seven foot mark on the government gauge in the Oostanaula. W. M. Towers, who keeps the local weather statistics, predicted the rise to an inch. No serious apprehension is felt here until the crest reaches thiry feet, which throws the water over certain sections of the city. The damage this time has been very slight so far as can be ascertained. In the memorable flood of 1886 the water went to forty feet and three-tenths, the highest ever known here. Since then Broad street and nearly every business house in the city has been raised above the flood line then established.

GRAND JURY STILL AT WORK.

No Trace of the Suspected Murderers Can Be Found.

Macon, Ga., January 14.—(Special.)—The grand jury this morning assumed consideration of the Birdsong murder case, and a large number of witnesses were examined. It is understood that the investigation which has been prosecuted by the jury for nearly a week will be concluded tomorrow. Meantime there has been discovered absolutely no trace of John Dixon, alias Jackson and Battle, who at the time Mrs. Birdsong was so foully killed was generally accused of the crime.

The Maritime Congress.

Brunswick, Ga., January 14.—(Special.)—Arrangements for the maritime congress, to convene in Brunswick, Ga., on the 20th instant, are about perfected. Numbers of men versed in maritime matters have accepted invitations to deliver addresses and extensive preparations for entertaining guests have been made. Business houses and residences will be decorated in national colors. Secretary of the navy has been requested to detail a war vessel.

PATTERSON FOR THE SENATE.

Newspaper Man Named To Succeed Wolcott in Colorado.

Denver, January 14.—The joint caucus of the fusion members of the legislature tonight decided to support Thomas M. Patterson, of Denver, for United States senator to succeed Senator E. O. Wolcott. There are ninety-one fusionists in the legislature, including democrats, populists and silver republicans, and of these eighty-seven were in the caucus. Mr. Patterson received seventy-four votes on the first ballot. Surprise was occasioned early this evening by the announcement that ex-Governor Charles S. Thomas, who has been Mr. Patterson's leading opponent, had withdrawn from the race. His name did not go before the caucus. The total vote of the legislature on the joint ballot is 100.

Thomas M. Patterson was born in Ireland November 4, 1840. With his parents he came to America in 1853. After a short residence in New York the family removed to Crawfordsville, Ind., where Thomas worked for some time in printing offices. He was educated in Asbury (now Depauw) university. He enlisted at the first call for troops, but served only a few months on account of poor health. He read law and practiced his profession for a time in Indiana. In 1872 he came to Denver and formed a partnership with Charles S. Thomas, who, it is interesting to note, was his leading opponent in the senatorial contest just closed. In 1874 Mr. Patterson was chosen territorial delegate to congress and greatly aided in securing statehood for Colorado. In 1876, he was sent back to congress, this time as a representative. In 1890, he purchased a controlling interest in The Rocky Mountain News, to the conduct of which he has since very largely devoted his time. In 1892, Mr. Patterson was a delegate to the national democratic convention, in which he made a strong fight for the adoption of a free silver plank. Being unsuccessful, he led the bolt against Cleveland, which carried the state of Colorado for Weaver. In 1896 he was a delegate to the populist national convention, which indorsed Colonel Bryan, and in 1900 he was permanent chairman of the convention of that party. It is understood that he now considers himself a democrat.

QUAY AND FOES READY TO FIGHT

Pennsylvania Senatorial Contest Will Begin Today.

QUAY LOOKS EASY WINNER

Democrats Will Support Colonel Guffey, and Anti-Quay Men Will Divide Their Votes Among Favorite Sons—Patterson Wins in Colorado.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 14.—There is every indication tonight that the bitter struggle for United States senator will terminate tomorrow with the election of Colonel M. S. Quay, the nominee of the joint republican caucus, by 130 votes, against 127 necessary to elect. The democrats will vote for Colonel James M. Guffey, of Pittsburg, and the anti-Quay republicans are expected to distribute their votes among several "favorite sons." The house and senate will vote separately at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

DEMOCRATS IN DEADLOCK.

Nomination of Secretary of State Now Seems Improbable.

Nashville, Tenn., January 14.—(Special.) There is apparently a deadlock on in the democratic caucus over the nomination of a secretary of state. When the caucus adjourned tonight twenty-one ballots had been taken without any material change. The last ballot resulted: John W. Morton, 31; W. S. Morgan, 27; H. A. Goodloe, 13; Harris Brown, 9; J. T. Odum, 8, and Frank A. Moses, 8.

DEADLOCK SURE IN DELAWARE

Democrats Name Saulsbury and Kenney—Republicans Split.

Dover, Del., January 14.—The democrats tonight nominated Willard Saulsbury to succeed Senator George Gray.

For the full terms, to succeed United States Senator Kenney, Mr. Kenney was nominated, and the democrats resolved to stand together. It is believed, however, that on a deal with the regular republicans to beat Addicks, the democrats will go into caucus again for a democratic nominee to run with the regular republican nominee.

The twenty-nine republicans did not come to any agreement tonight, and a long deadlock seems inevitable.

Democratic State Chairman Saulsbury tonight expressed his gratification at the honor of first choice of his fellow democrats, but concluded that from the situation Delaware will have two vacancies in the United States senate.

ATLANTIAN ELECTED RECTOR.

Trinity Vestry Selects a Pastor To Succeed Dr. Hunter.

Columbus, Ga., January 14.—(Special.)—Trinity vestry elected Rev. C. S. Wood to be rector to succeed Dr. W. C. Hunter, who resigned a month or two ago. Rev. Mr. Wood is an Atlantian, but has been in Columbus for the past six years. He is well liked by the congregation. Bishop Nelson made his annual visitation to Trinity parish Sunday and confirmed a class of sixteen. He returned to Atlanta this morning.

Yates Governor of Illinois.

Springfield, Ill., January 14.—Richard Yates, the first native governor of Illinois and secretary of this state's war governor, was inducted into office before a great assemblage in the hall of representatives at the state capitol today.

Dockery Is Inaugurated.

Jefferson City, Mo., January 14.—Hon. A. M. Dockery was inaugurated governor of Missouri at noon today in the hall of the house of representatives. Both branches of the legislature were present.

Durbin Takes Hold.

Indianapolis, January 14.—William T. Durbin was inaugurated governor of Indiana at noon today. Civic and military display marked the occasion. An inaugural ball will be held tonight.

Stanley's Second Term.

Topeka, Kas., January 14.—W. E. Stanley was inaugurated governor of Kansas for a second term at noon today. The other state officers sworn in are also to serve a second term.

All Worked for Clarke.

Helena, Mont., January 14.—The joint senatorial caucus tonight was attended by thirty-seven members, every one of whom voted for William A. Clarke to succeed Senator Carter. It is confidently believed Clarke will have a majority in both houses, and may be elected tomorrow.

Just a Cough

This is its story:
At first, a slight cough.
At last, a hemorrhage.
At first, easy to cure.
At last, extremely difficult.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

quickly conquers your hacking cough. There is no doubt about the cure now.

For over half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been curing colds and coughs and preventing consumption.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure you give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Facing the Future.

There comes a time to most women when they must face the future of wifehood and motherhood. What that future has in store for them depends largely upon themselves. To a healthy woman the obligations and consequences of marriage are a lasting happiness. To a woman suffering from irregularity or other ailments of the sex, marriage may prove a mockery and motherhood a misery. Where such irregularity exists Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can be used with the assurance that health will speedily be restored. It is the most reliable medicine known to medical science for the cure of diseases which affect the delicate womanly organs. "Favorite Prescription" is a non-alcoholic medicine and is also free from opium cocaine and other narcotics.



"At an early stage of married life," writes Mrs. Flora Arn, of Dallas, Jackson Co., Mo., "I was greatly bothered with painful periods, also, a troublesome drain which rendered me very weak and unfit for work of any kind. I became so thin there was nothing left of me but skin and bone. My husband became alarmed and got me a bottle of 'Favorite Prescription.' After he saw the wonderful effects of that one he got me two more, and after I used those up there was no more pain, and I began to gain in flesh very rapidly. I owe all praise to Dr. Pierce and his wonderful curative medicines."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for book in paper covers, or 31 stamps in cloth to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

YES OR NO?

Do you intend that your life shall be wasted? Dyspepsia renders your existence miserable and predisposes to all diseases. Invest 25 cents in a bottle of the

GROVER GRAHAM DYSPEPSIA REMEDY

and obtain all the benefit its use insures, viz., instant relief from distress, perfect digestion and a permanent cure of the most chronic case of Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis or any form of stomach disorder.

If you would be strong and well try it at once.

A HEALTHY STOMACH

ensures perfect health and that means perfect happiness.

"For eleven years I suffered from the most severe form of Stomach trouble. Anything in the shape of food caused me such agony that I was literally starving. I was nothing but a mass of bones. The Grover Graham Dyspepsia Remedy has effected a most extraordinary cure in my case. I am enjoying good health now, have gained 28 lbs., and am entirely free from dietic disturbance."

Rev. GEORGE LAMBERTH,
Woodlawn, N. Y.

Three Sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1.00, at leading drug stores.

S. GROVER GRAHAM CO., (INC.) NEWBURGH, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail Distributing Agents JACOBS' PHARMACY—Two Stores, 8-10 Marietta Street. 23 Whitehall Street.

Tried Friends Best.

For thirty years Tutt's Pills have proven a blessing to the invalid. Are truly the sick man's friend.

A Known Fact

For bilious headache, dyspepsia sour stomach, malaria, constipation and all kindred diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS
AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
10c. 25c. 50c. BEST FOR THE BOWELS All Druggists.
Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

EVERY WOMAN

Is interested and should know about the wonderful



MARVEL WHIRLING SPRAY
The new Vaginal Syringe. Injection and Suction. Best—Safest—Most Convenient. It Cleanses Instantly.

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. MARVEL CO., Room 251 Times Bldg., New York

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPRING CABBAGE PLANTS.

For sale, 2,000,000 hardy open air grown cabbage plants, all varieties, $1.50 per 1,000; 5,000 to 10,000, $1.25 per 1,000; 10,000 and over at $1.00 per 1,000. Address

WM. C. GERATY,
Young's Island, S. C.
Formerly of Geraty & Towles.

Underwood Typewriter

The recognized superior of all Typewriters. U. S. government just purchased 400 of them for war and navy departments after commission's decision in competitive trials, all makes contesting.

Room 203 Equitable Bldg.

GOLF, HUNTING, FISHING.
Florida Gulf Coast Hotels
PLANT SYSTEM.
Excellent Golf Courses, with Turf putting greens and tees, connected with hotels. Professionals in charge.
TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA. A. E. Dick, Manager. Open Jan. 15.
HOTEL BELLEVIEW, Belleair, on the Gulf, Fla. J. F. Champlin, Manager, Open Jan. 15.
SEMINOLE HOTEL, Winter Park, Fla. Edward R. Swett, Lessee and Prop. Open Jan. 15.
OCALA HOUSE, Ocala, Fla. P. F. Brown, Manager. Open Jan. 15.
HOTEL KISSIMMEE, Kissimmee, Fla. Now Open. J. H. Murdick, Manager.
THE INN, Port Tampa, Fla.
NEW YORK OFFICES, 12 West 23d St. and 290 Broadway.
1-8-28t tues thur sun

RED CIRCLE PILLS
WILL ABSOLUTELY CURE.
DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION
Without Nausea, or Griping or in any way interfering with your daily vocation, or your money REFUNDED. 25 Doses 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Trade supplied by LAMAR & RANKIN DRUG CO., and JOHN B. DANIEL, Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

Plans and specifications, with estimated cost, are invited for a three-story dormitory to accommodate approximately 125 students, and for a mess hall to accommodate approximately 150 students, both buildings to be of brick, wired for electric lights, and with all necessary plumbing, to be erected on the university campus at Athens, Ga.

Plans and specifications must be in by March 1, 1901. For further information, apply to A. L. HULL, Secretary, Athens, Ga.

Or B. A. Denmark, Savannah; H. D. McDaniel, Monroe; G. F. Gober, Marietta.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

BIG G A new remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

THEIR NECKS ARE WANTED FOR HANGMAN

Trial of Assailants and Murderers of Jennie Bosscheiter Is Begun.

GAVE THE VICTIM "DOPE" BEFORE THE AWFUL DEED

With Brutal Roughness the Hack Driver Relates All the Revolting Details of the Tragedy. Victim's Mother on the Stand.

Paterson, N. J., January 14.—The trial of Walter T. McAllister, Andrew Campbell and William A. Death, three of the four men accused of the murder of Jennie Bosschieter, a mill girl of Paterson, under revolting circumstances, commenced today. George J. Kerr, the fourth man under indictment, was not in court today, as he has been granted a separate trial on the ground that he was not present when the fatal dose was administered to the girl.

The day saw four of the principal witnesses in the case questioned. Mrs. Nina Bosschieter, the mother of the unfortunate girl, was one, her daughter, Susie, another; Christopher Saal, the proprietor of the saloon where it is alleged the drug was administered to the girl, was the third, and Gus Schulthrope, the hack driver of the horrible midnight ride, was the last. Mother and daughter told of Jennie's life at home and at the mill. Schulthorpe, in his crude unvarnished way, told to the minutest detail the story of the crime. He graphically described the taking of the almost unconscious girl from the saloon to his victoria and of the ride to the country and the unspeakable crime committed on the dead, or almost dead, girl. He was the important witness of the day.

Apparently little beside the murder case was on the minds of the Paterson people today and the little courthouse was surrounded all day by a great crowd of people trying to get in. The crowd that was allowed in the limited space in the square, old-fashioned courtroom, was apparently of the better class of Paterson. There were a number of women present, but they were not young.

After a motion to quash the indictment on the ground of defectiveness had been disposed of a jury was secured in an hour.

Prosecutng Attorney Emley, in his address to the jury pointed repeatedly at the three prisoners, shaking his finger in their faces while he pilloried them. McAllister leaned back in his chair and blinked with half shut eyes at the wall in front of him; Death's face flushed, his eyes filled with tears and his glance fell to the floor; Campbell, white and nervous, stared back at the public prosecutor with a sneer. The prosecuting attorney said of the most diabolical part of the crime:

"And there they perpetrated on this unconscious and dying girl this almost unnameable outrage. When their brutish passions were satisfied, these men with levity and jolly demeanor returned the girl to the cab and started back to town, never thinking but that all would be well, but then began the anxious hours for these men. Their efforts to revive her were vain. At one time, after they had been working for many terrible minutes, the girl raised herself forward, by her own strength, from the back seat of the carriage, where the hands of these defendants had placed her, disgraced and outraged, but her strength failed her; and that, so far as the state knows, was the last act of the girl in life.

"If," he said in closing, "the evidence shall prove my words true, I shall ask you to find a verdict of guilty of murder in the first and highest degree. There is no possibility of compromise."

The Victim's Mother.

Mrs. Nina Bosschieter, Jennie Bosschieter's stepmother, said Jennie left the house about 8 p. m. on the 18th of October, and said she was going to a drug store in the neighborhood. At 10 p. m. Jennie had not returned and Mrs. Bosschieter went to bed. She got up at about 5:30 o'clock in the morning and was subsequently notified of the finding of the body and saw the body when it was brought home that evening.

Leonard Kammerling testified that he saw Jennie Bosschieter at 9:30 o'clock on the night of October 18th. She was talking to Campbell, one of the defendants. Another young man was standing near her. He heard Jennie say, "No, no," in a snappish manner.

Christopher Saal testified that he owned the saloon at Bridge and River streets. He remembered the night of October 18th. McAllister was in his place that night. Campbell was with him. McAllister ordered drinks and carried them into the rear room. Later on he went into the rear room. McAllister, Campbell, Death and a girl were seated on a table. McAllister ordered a bottle of champagne. Witness carried it and glasses into the room. He then had to go to the cellar and when he emerged the party was gone.

"Did you see any of the party the next day?"

"Yes. McAllister, the next morning, said to me, 'that girl is dead.' I said, 'I have nothing to do with it.' McAllister said I would not give them away if any one came around. He said even if a big reward were offered I should stick to him."

Hackman Schulthorpe, in whose vehicle the four men and the girls rode, said on the night of October 18th George Kerr engaged his victoria. Kerr told him a party of four would use the hack and ordered him to drive to Saal's saloon. He said McAllister came out of the saloon and told him to turn around. In a little while the four men, McAllister, Campbell, Death and Kerr came out, carrying a woman. The woman was placed in the rear seat. The witness was told to drive along the Goeffle road to Lee's place. Lee's place was closed, so they pulled up into the rock road. They went along this to a point beyond the railroad tracks. He was then ordered to stop. The place where he stopped was a clear one, with no bushes. All four men left the carriage. They lifted the girl out about as they lifted her in. He had thrown the blanket on his horse. One of the men took it off and it was carried into the darkness, where the woman had been borne.

Awful Deed in the Darkness.

Schulthorpe, in a rough voice that could be heard with fearful effect in the court room, told the most horrible part of his story. Kerr only was exempt from participation in the assault which the hackdriver described. With brutal roughness, without the slightest attempt to conceal facts under nice words, in the language of the streets, Schulthorpe told the occurrences of that stop on Rock road.

Then the girl was carried back to the hack and placed on the rear seat. At that time the girl's head was hanging far back. The men in the hack were alarmed, and they stopped again and tried to revive the girl.

The witness then told of the drive back to Paterson, of the examination by the physician, which ended with the remarks, "Boys, I can do nothing for you."

The men ordered him to drive back across the river. The witness then told of the disposal of the body where it was found. He drove the four men back. McAllister and Kerr left the hack first, and the former handed him $10 and said, "You know what to do—keep your mouth shut."

"Did you see any evidence of life in the girl after you started from the saloon?" asked Prosecutor Emley.

"Yes, she rose up, kind of straightened up, and then fell back again."

COURT HAD NO JURISDICTION.

Simonton Throws a Case Out of the United States Court.

Charleston, S. C., January 14.—(Special.) In the United States circuit court today Judge Simonton handed down an opinion in reference to the application of the Charleston Consolidated Railway, Gas and Electric Company for an injunction against the town of Mt. Pleasant, S. C. The Consolidated Company had been served with a notice of execution for town taxes and wanted an injunction to restrain the town officials from levy and sale, claiming an agreement for exemption, etc. The court showed the amount involved to be considerably below $2,000 and decided that it had no jurisdiction.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.

ALABAMA ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Eleven Votes of the State Are Cast for Bryan and Stevenson.

Montgomery, Ala., January 14.—(Special.)—The electoral college of Alabama met today in the office of the secretary of state. The eleven votes of Alabama were cast for Bryan and Stevenson and William Temple Seibbs, of Montgomery, was elected messenger to carry the returns to Washington. All of the electors were present, and the meeting was presided over by Judge Talley, of Jackson.

TO LEAVE THE PHILIPPINES.

Senator Berry Wants the American Troops To Get Out.

Washington, January 14.—Senator Berry, of Arkansas, today offered the following amendment as an additional section to the army re-organization bill:

"That within ten days after this bill shall become law the president of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring that the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the Philippine islands except for the pacification thereof; and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the islands to their people."

WOLVES ARE EATING PEOPLE.

Two Bridal Parties Are Attacked and Are Devoured.

Bucharest, January 14.—Advices from many points tell of packs of wolves killing and devouring travelers. Two wedding parties who were sleighing in the Marmaros district were attacked and all four persons were killed. The driver of the sledge escaped up a tree, but was nearly frozen to death.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

Genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
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FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
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GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

PRINTED ON RED PAPER.

FLAG IS FLYING OVER COLONIES

But Lindsay Says Constitution Is Not There.

CALLS PORTO RICO FOREIGN

And Upholds the Policy of the Administration—Smith Speaks for Hawaiian Islands and Contends the Constitution Extends Over Them.

Washington, January 14.—The United States supreme court today resumed its hearing in the case of Charles Huus versus the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, and Senator Lindsay continued the argument begun by him on Friday. The action involves the question of pilotage, the owner of the steamship claiming exemption on the ground that Porto Rican ports had ceased to be foreign.

Senator Lindsay, in the course of his argument, said:

"Should it be decided that Porto Rico ports are not foreign ports in the ordinary sense of the word, it would be a violent construction to interpret the language of the statute of the state of New York, passed in 1884, so as to exempt from pilotage vessels from a land then foreign but since brought under the dominion of the United States. It is a fundamental rule of taxation that laws are to be construed as of the time of their enactment."

Senator Lindsay quoted from decisions of the court to establish his contention that the term "foreign port" could be used in its broadest sense and that in early acts the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts was so considered as between foreign ports. Also that the treasury department did not consider a port foreign unless the clearance of the vessel coming to this country was given by an officer in a customs collection district established by congress and exercising his functions under the laws of the United States. San Juan, he argued, was never made a domestic port of the United States and must be considered a foreign port until congress includes it in one of the collection districts of the United States. Following this line he argued that vessels trading between New York and Porto Rican ports were not in the coasting trade.

Senator Lindsay referred to the decision just rendered by the court in the Neeley case. He argued that that decision established two propositions in support of the government's contention which apply to the pilotage case. The first of these was that the government of the United States may occupy and exercise control over a country over which its sovereignty extends in time of peace without necessarily extending the constitution of the United States to that country or its people, and the second, that the grant of legislative power to congress includes the power to legislate for any people over which sovereignty is extended.

Senator Lindsay was followed by F. Kinsbury Curtis, for the steamship company, who contended that the vessel upon which pilotage was demanded was exempt on the ground that Porto Rican ports had ceased to be foreign, and that by the act of April 12, 1900, the trade between Porto Rico and the United States had been made coastwise.

The court authorized Charles A. Gardiner to file a brief in the pending Porto Rico and Philippine cases in behalf of the Tobacco Growers' Association of New England. The brief sustains the government's contention that it is entirely competent for the United States to lay a tariff on commerce between the United States and their insular possessions.

When the hearing had been completed in the other cases involving the connection of the United States with their insular possessions, the case of George W. Crossman, et al, appellants, versus the United States, was called.

This case is one covering the entry of goods from Hawaii, consisting of whisky, brandy and jam, at the custom house at New York, April 26, 1900, and is the only Hawaiian case in the list. Duty was assessed under the provisions of the Dingley law. The importers protested against collection of duty on the ground that the Hawaiian islands were a part of the United States and that the provision of the annexation resolution which continued the customs laws of the republic of Hawaii in force until congress should legislate, was unconstitutional. Appeal was taken to the board of general appraisers to the United States circuit court and to the supreme court. Mr. Wyckham Smith presented the case for the appellants.

Counsel argued that this case was not like others before the court recently, for the reason that there was no question involved as to the force or effect of a treaty, the government of the republic of Hawaii having ceded its sovereignty to the United States, which cession the congress ratified. There is no question of a military government. The language of the annexation act provides that the islands were annexed as "a part of the territory of the United States."

Mr. Smith argued that in the five places where the words United States were used in the constitution with one exception the term includes the states and the territories as well. The exception is that clause providing for the election of presidential electors.

Counsel held that there is no principle of grammar, logic, law or common sense on which the words "throughout the United States" in the uniformity clause with regard to taxation can be restricted to states excluding the territories.

Cases had been cited where it was held that countries captured in war or ceded by treaty could be held as foreign until congress had legislated to define their status. Counsel said this would not help the government, as in this case the islands were not conquered or annexed by treaty, but by legislative action. He said further:

"Congress, after by joint resolutions annexing the islands as a part of the territory of the United States, had certainly legislated enough to make them cease to be foreign."

Citing a treasury decision of April 17, 1900, holding that Porto Rico was not a foreign country within the meaning of the drawback clause of the Dingley law, Mr. Smith asked why Hawaii should have been considered a foreign country at that time?

The uniformity clause of the constitution, with reference to indirect taxes, he continued, is one of the fundamental limitations upon the powers of congress and in consequence the provision of the annexation act which continued in force the customs regulations of the republic was a clear violation of the uniformity clause. In the case the islands were considered foreign any tax collected there upon goods coming from this country would be, in effect, he said, an export tax, as there would be no difference whether a tax on goods going from a state to the island were taxed at the point of shipment or at the destination, as the charge would lie from the time the goods were shipped.

Opelika Residence Burned.

Opelika, Ala., January 14.—(Special.)—The residence of Miss C. E. Bachellor in the heart of the city and occupied by T. F. Freeman and family was burned this morning early together with all its contents. The family narrowly escaped. Loss about $1,500; partially insured.

POPE LEO WINS VICTORY IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER

Paris, January 14.—In the chamber of deputies today the government was interpellated by M. Marcel Sembat, radical socialist, on the "interferences of the pope in the domestic affairs of France," as shown in the recent letter of the pope to Cardinal Richard, the archbishop of Paris, dealing with the proposed bill of the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, known as the law of associations, and aiming at the suppression of religious communities in which the pontiff defended the religious orders. M. Sembat asked the government to protest against this letter.

M. Ribot, the former premier, defended the pope, who, he said, was entitled to raise his voice when he thought religious interests were in peril.

The statement called forth cheers from the rightists and centrists.

The entire session was spent in discussing the interpellation of M. Sembat, the debate closing with a declaration by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who said the government saw no threat in the pope's letter as to missions in the east.

"The letter of his holiness," continued the premier, "simply said that, if the French missionaries disappeared, they would be replaced by foreign missionaries.

"The government will not tolerate the organization of resistance against the laws of the country. No interference on the part of the pope will be allowed in the law of associations, when it is voted upon. The pope has rights as the spiritual head of Catholics, but the state also has rights written in the concordant, which it will see respected."

This declaration rallied around the government all the leftists and centrists, who voted approval of the premier's declarations by 419 to 95 and confidence in his firmness to assure the defense of the rights of the state.

The chamber then adopted a resolution embodying both paragraphs.

Other extremist motions, one proposing the separation of church and state, and another proposing to denounce the concordant, were rejected by overwhelming majorities.

The chamber was crowded with deputies and notable visitors, in the expectation that the debate on the law of associations would be begun. Today's result has greatly elated the ministerialists, who declare that it presages victory for the law of associations.

SHE ELOPES WITH NEGRO BOY.

Italian Girl Takes Her Father's Money and Skips.

Birmingham, Ala., January 14.—(Special.)—The Bessemer authorities today received a telegram from the chief of police of Nashville stating that Henry Johnson, a negro youth, and Charlotte Mareno, a 16 year old Italian girl, who eloped from Bessemer Saturday night, had been arrested in that city. The negro is 19 years old and was employed by H. Mareno, father of the girl, who conducts a general store on Carolina avenue, Bessemer, and resides in the rear of the store with his family. Charlotte is the eldest child. Saturday night the girl was missed. Upon investigation it was also ascertained that $800 of her father's money was gone. About the same time the absence of the negro was noted. It was concluded that the couple had stolen the money and had eloped. The father offered a reward of $100, and telegrams were sent in every direction ordering the arrest of the couple.

A Champagne Eclipse.

Nothing equals the imports in 1900 of Mumm's Extra Dry, 119,441 cases, or 70,293 more than any other brand. Special attention is called to the remarkable quality now imported.

INCREASE GOVERNOR'S SALARY

North Carolina Legislature Is Kept Busy with Bills.

Raleigh, N. C., January 14.—(Special.)—There was a lengthy discussion in the state senate today over a bill to grant a blanket charter to the Whitney Reduction Company with power to increase capital stock to $10,000,000. A substitute was offered by the committee. The original bill gave a right to condemn lands in towns or anywhere for railways of any kind. The substitute passed—35 to 3. Nearly all the session of the house was consumed in discussion of a bill increasing the governor's salary from $3,000 to $4,000. It passed by the close vote of 55 to 52 and was ratified soon after. It increases the salary of the governor who takes office tomorrow.

STREETS RID OF AN OUTLAW.

Negro Who Has Been Offending Ladies Now in Jail.

Richmond, Va., January 14.—(Special.)—Jim White, the vicious and repulsive looking negro who last night hugged Mrs. B. Myer and tried to drag her into an alley, was held for the grand jury in the police court today. There was an immense crowd in the court and deep interest was manifested. There is intense feeling against White, who has been arrested four times for following white women on the street and touching their garments or attempting to kiss them. White is a yellow negro, but had blackened his face with soot. Washed off, Mrs. Myers and her sister in law, Mrs. Somers, who accompanied her, could not recognize his face, though they identified him by his clothes. Policeman W. P. Gorman shot the negro down. While Ambulance Surgeon Gilts was probing for the ball White begged to be killed. The negro is an ex-convict.

THEY DRINK, THEY SMOKE, THEY SCRAP

More Warm Testimony About the Conduct of West Point Cadets.

WITNESS BROWN HANDLED ROUGHLY ON THE STAND

Congressman Driggs Tells Him That First Classmen Are Conceited and Arrogant—Brown Admits Fights Are Still in Vogue.

West Point, N. Y., January 14.—The congressional investigating committee held three sessions at the West Point Military academy today. The first two sessions, and the greater part of the night session, were occupied in the examination of Louis Brown, Jr., of Newport, R. I., who was one of Cadet Keller's seconds in his fight with Booz.

From the line of examination adopted by the committee the congressmen are evidently bent on the abolition of hazing and fighting at the academy. They put Brown through an exhaustive examination, in the course of which they elicited the fact that, in violation of the rules and regulations of the institution, the upper classmen carry intoxicating liquor into the reservation and consume quite a considerable quantity of it.

Another stringent rule seems to have been broken with impunity. This is the regulation prohibiting smoking. Cadet Brown acknowledged that the majority of the cadets were cigarette smokers, and that plenty of cigarettes were smuggled into the institution.

General Dick, Judge Smith and Mr. Driggs handled Brown without gloves. Mr. Driggs told him that the first classmen thought they were the "whole thing," and Judge Smith said that they were conceited, arrogant and ignorant in their presumption of setting their judgment against that of the authorities of the academy.

Cadet Brown's Story.

Cadet Brown, of Rhode Island, one of Cadet Keller's seconds in his fight with Oscar Booz, defended the West Point fighting code, but admitted that fighting would cease if cadets knew they would be expelled for taking part in fights. He thought also that an oath against fighting would stop the practice, because no cadet would break the oath, and if he did would be deported by other cadets for acting dishonorably.

Cadet Brown told about fourth class men being required to read things about themselves or relatives. "At the end of each line," he said, "as was the case with Cadet Hobson, thev are requested to insert their own names. Mr. Hobson once read about his brother, and the incident of the sinking of the Merrimac, and at the end of each line he had to say, 'I am the man.'"

"Did he read anything about the California incidents?" asked Mr. Driggs.

"No, sir; he was not asked to do that," Brown replied, laughing as he spoke.

At the night session Cadet Brown said that eagling, wooden willie, football, sitting on bayonet, sweating, chewing rope, hanging on stretcher and double spring were forms of hazing that had been discontinued. Those in practice recently, he said, were qualifying in the mess hall on prunes or "sammy," scolding the gunner, bracing, dragging tent and examining feet.

"Fist fights are still in vogue?"

"Yes, sir; they have not been done away with," replied Brown.

Mills at Washington.

Washington, January 14.—Colonel Mills, superintendent of the West Point military academy, today was before the senate committee on military affairs, which is considering the military academy bill. Colonel Mills told the committee he felt sure that hazing was on the decrease, and finally would be stamped out. He was ready to co-operate with or receive any suggestions from congress, but expressed the opinion that legislation was unnecessary.

"After Stock-Taking Sale."

Clothes and the Boy.

You are sometimes discouraged over the apparent ease with which your boy goes through the knees of his trousers and the elbows of his jacket. You would not have him less active, for that would mean something wrong with the boy. Best remedy is to get clothes that will stand the rough sports. You can do it at small expense here now. Styles are right. Tough, rough cheviots, firmly woven cassimeres, and hard finished, long wearing worsteds, plain and fancy, are included, but only the most dependable makes.

George Muse Clothing Co.,

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FOR YOUR BREAKFAST

White Star Mocha-Java Coffee
3 lb. can.....$1.00
Santa Claus Valley Prumes, 5 lb. bucket.....60c.
Shredded Wheat Biscuit 2 pkgs. 25c.
Gems made of Old Homestead Pancake Flour, pkgs. 15c. 25c.
Clover Hill Butter,
Smithville Ham,
Monarch Sliced Beef,
In 15c and 25c tins.
Hot cakes made from Hecker's Prepared Buckwheat, pkgs. 10c. 20c. 35c.
Log Cabin Maple Syrup, qt. 40c. gallon.....$1.35

SERVED BY YOU, SOLD BY US.

FARLINGER'S

GIVES HERSELF AND CASH TO A PENNILESS TEXAN

Paris, Texas, January 14.—The most romantic wedding that ever occurred in Texas took place tonight at Clarksville, thirty miles east of Paris. Miss Mamie Smith, worth a million, from Honolulu, aged nineteen, was married to Emmett Burke, aged twenty, son of a Texas and Pacific section foreman between Paris and Clarksville.

David Smith, father of the bride, while engaged in general merchandise eighteen years ago at Tishimingo, I. T., ordered large quantities of goods from St. Louis and Chicago houses on time, converted them into cash and left the country with $100,000. He turned up in the Hawaiian Islands. In a few years he became the owner of vast coffee and sugar estates, obtained valuable concessions from the government and was the first to introduce electricity in the islands.

He was a member of the Hawaii delegation that went before congress to secure annexation to the United States. While in this country he made good to his creditors the money he had converted and returned to Honolulu. He died a year ago, leaving his daughter his sole heir. She was born in Rosalie, Red River county, near Clarksville, and reached here a month ago to visit her birth place. She was engaged to marry a prominent San Francisco lawyer, who had the management of her estate. She met Burke, a penniless boy, three weeks ago. A romantic attachment sprung up, culminating in the marriage.



Blood Will Tell!

MURRAY HILL CLUB

Whiskey stands upon its merits. It takes excellence to win in these days of sharp competition; hence the proprietors of this superb Whiskey have spared neither pains nor expense to make it all that the most fastidious *bon-vivant* would ask.

The wonderful popularity of the brand has fully justified them in the wisdom of their venture and repaid them for their outlay.

For sale by all first-class dealers throughout the Union.

TRADE MARK magnus

JOS. A. MAGNUS & CO.

CINCINNATI, O.

NEELY MUST FACE THE CUBAN COURTS

Continued from First Page.

of an established government known as the republic of Cuba, but is now using its military or executive power to displace or overthrow it, is without merit. The declaration by congress that the people of Cuba were and of right ought to be free and independent was intended only to express the thought that the Cubans were entitled to enjoy—as stated by the president's message—"that measure of self control which is the inalienable right of man, protected in their right to reap the benefit of the exhaustless treasure of their country.

"From the beginning to the end of the war the supreme authority in all military operations in Cuba and in Cuban waters against Spain was with the United States and those operations were not in any sense under the control or direction of the troops commanded by Cuban officers."

The final conclusion of the court was announced as follows:

"The act of June 6, 1900, is not in violation of the constitution of the United States and this case comes within the provisions of that act. The court below having found that there was probable cause to believe the appellant guilty of the offense charged, the order for his extradiiton was proper and no ground existed for his discharge on habeas corpus.

"The judgment of the circuit court is, therefore, affirmed."

Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck, who argued the case for the government in the supreme court, said of the decision:

"The government regards the decision as important, not merely because it definitely decides its rights to extradite Neely from Cuba for trial, but because it defines the nature and validity of its occupancy in Cuba. The chief contention of Neely's counsel was that, with the ratification of the treaty of Paris, all right of occupancy by the government under the war power ceased, and that the present occupancy of Cuba by the president as commander in chief was unconstitutional and a usurpation. The court squarely negatives this contention and broadly affirmed the right of the government to occupy Cuba until a responsible government is created by the Cuban people. The supreme court further decides that the president may exercise his rights as commander in chief free from the embarrassments of the constitutional provisions requiring trial by jury, which the court holds to be inapplicable to Cuba. The effect of the decision is to extradite Neely under the authority conferred by the act of congress rather than in accordance with any express extradition treaty. It ensures the trial of a fugitive from justice and it gives the administration the power to protect life and property in Cuba during the period of our occupancy."

Secretary Root said he was glad to hear that the supreme court had decided that Neely could be extradited, for the reason that the failure of the United States to return Neely to Cuba for trial for the embezzlement of Cuban postal funds would give American justice a black eye in Cuba, especially as the United States was doing all it could to reform and purify the administration of justice in that island.

MORTUARY.

Mrs. Mildred Crowell, Opelika, Ala.

Opelika, Ala., January 14.—(Special.)—Mrs. Mildred Crowell died here today, aged seventy-five years.

Alsa Moore, Maysville, Ga.

Maysville, Ga., January 14.—(Special.)—Alsa Moore, eighty years old, died at the residence of his son in law, Henry Camp, on Wednesday night last. He was the oldest citizen of our town.

John C. Moore, Brunswick.

Brunswick, Ga., January 14.—(Special.) John C. Moore, one of Brunswick's oldest and most respected citizens, died at his home here last evening, and his remains were interred today in the presence of a large number of friends.

Telegraph Operator Dead.

Waycross, Ga., January 14.—(Special.)—Willie Wilson, about twenty-four years of age, died yesterday at the home of his father, H. W. Wilson, on Albany avenue. He had consumption. He was a telegraph operator, having worked for the Western Union Telegraph Company many years here and in Jacksonville.

G. A. Harrison, Thomaston, Ga.

Thomaston, Ga., January 14.—(Special.) Professor G. A. Harrison, the vice president of the R. E. Lee institute, died here at 5:30 o'clock this morning. The funeral services were held in the Methodist church at 3 o'clock this afternoon and were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mixon. The school exercises of the institute were suspended for the day and the entire student body was present at the burial.

Professor Harrison was a graduate of Emory college and for a number of years was president of the R. E. Lee institute. He was editor and publisher of The Thomaston Times for several years and the postmaster for this city during Cleveland's administration.

Death of Mrs. Peavy.

Macon, Ga., January 14.—(Special.)—Mrs. Mary A. Peavy, aged 72, died at her home on Fourth street this morning, and will be buried tomorrow. She was one of the oldest residents of Macon and had a large circle of friends.

MANY BODIES COME ASHORE.

An Italian Steamer Wrecked Off Island of Corsica.

La Chiappa, Island of Corsica, January 14.—The Italian steamer Leone has been lost. Many bodies from the wreck have been washed ashore.

The steamer Leone is of 361 tons net register, owned by G. Denaro, of Catania. She was 201.2 feet long, beam 25 feet and depth 15 feet 3 inches. She was built at Greenock in 1864.

PLOT TO MURDER THE CZAR.

Russian Prince Has Been Arrested on the Charge at Nice.

Nice, January 14.—The police have arrested Prince Victor-Nakadchidze, a Russian, on the charge of plotting to take the life of the czar on the latter's approaching visit here. The prince, who is a Nihilist, was condemned to death in Russia as an accomplice in the conspiracy of 1886 against the life of Alexander III, and has other records.

A HAPPY CHILD

is one who grows, without interruption of health, from a baby up—except the inevitable diseases of children.

And Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil has done more, in the 26 years of its existence, than any half-dozen other things, to make such children.

It keeps them in uninterrupted health. It is food that takes hold at once, whenever their usual food lets go.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

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W. A. HEMPHILL.....Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

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ATLANTA, GA., January 15, 1901.

Bishop Potter's Remedy.

We fear that the venerable Bishop Potter, in the zeal of his campaign against vice, is apt to run into the impracticable, and thus injure his opportunity for usefulness.

As a rule, reformers are lopsided. They have either grown into leadership through zeal born of personal suffering, or by the study of idealistic conditions unsuited to the thousand. Music is an ennobling art, yet we could not undertake to convert the tuneless man into a lover of either voice or instrument. Men are differently as well as wonderfully constituted, and it requires skill of no uncommon order to set the limit up to which all may be brought. Such a man may become a leader of effect, accomplishing whatever he proposes, and holding the gauge upon his own emotions whenever he finds himself growing too warm in the collar.

In the opening of the anti-vice campaign in New York city, Bishop Potter did noble work in stirring up public sentiment, and he wrote himself down a wise man when he refused membership on the committee, claiming that he held a wider pulpit from which he might sound the alarm of popular duty. That it was the duty of the church to build up conscience, and to declare the irrepressible warfare existing between virtue and crime, and that it was the civil duty of the citizen to carry his conscience into both public and private life, marked the respective fields of church and state. Bishop Potter's views found strong indorsement from all sections.

In an expression as to conditions in New York, Bishop Potter declared that—

"If I were going to try to reorganize the police department of New York city, I should endeavor to induce the federal government to lend the city the services of a thoroughly capable officer. If the war department could not spare one who is in active service, then some retired officer might be obtained. . . . With a department of 7,000 men, an officer with the rank of general should be in command. If I were not doubtful of suggesting such a thing because it is English, I should say that the chief of police of New York city should be, like the head of the police department of London, a man of intelligence and a gentleman in every sense of the word; one who is in sympathy with all grades of society, instead of with the vicious."

Now it is right here that we think the bishop has swung off into the wrong channel, and gives up the idea of moral warfare in the interest of the shorter course made possible by power. The autocratic rule of a chief, removed from popular control and holding no sympathy with the masses over whom he would rule, would merely become a satrap. No matter how worthy might be his motives, no matter how necessary the measures enforced and no matter how alarming the condition sought to be repressed, all would be lost sight of in the protest against absolute power in the hands of any man. We are not arguing the right or wrong of the question, but the fact that the human temperament becomes as one force against absolutism.

The bishop is right in declaring that public officers should be of the very highest standard, men responsive to every phase of life, broad enough to make allowance for human weakness and pure enough to understand the sensibilities of those whose aim is to pull social conditions up higher. Those men, however, can be brought into public life without the wrenching of political traditions. We have just had such a campaign in Atlanta, where, passing over those made prominent in the usual way of politics, a draft was made upon the non-office seeking class, and Major Mims was elected to the mayoralty.

With the pulpit hammering at the conscience, and with conscientious men applying their convictions, there will be no need of unusual experiments.

The South and Philadelphia.

The business relationship between the southern market and Philadelphia, unfortunately, has not been as strong as it should have been, so that we are glad to see the effort now being advocated by The Times for its improvement.

In the matter of market, Baltimore held the place of metropolis for many years, and is still in a strong position in regard to southern trade. The larger opportunities of New York have had the effect of largely concentrating trade in that city. This was accelerated also by another cause—the social recognition and political liberality with which the people of New York have always treated their visitors from the south. It is true that business is business, but it is also true that kindliness and consideration go a long way in getting custom and in holding it.

We are glad to see an awakening sense in the Quaker City to the importance of the south. The suggestion of The Times that the Southern Industrial Association should hold an early session in Philadelphia is a good one. We commend the spirit of The Times when it says:

Philadelphia wants to meet the southern business men as visitors within our gates, to see us as we are and to enjoy our proverbial hospitality. Such a meeting in this city would do more to quicken the co-operation of northern business men in southern development than a dozen like conventions held in the south, and we can assure the business men of the southern states that in no way can they more rapidly extend their good work or be more generously welcomed than by fixing the next meeting of the Southern Industrial association, after the Memphis convention, in Philadelphia.

In discussing the conditions to which we have alluded, The Times admits that "southern development in the last few years has been unexampled, and the business men of our city have not properly appreciated the vast field that is opened to them by the rapid growth of southern industry and wealth," and says:

It was a hard struggle for the people of the south, left in utter poverty and desolation by the war, to revive their industries. They had to brave fierce sectional prejudices, and it was many years before northern capital gave them the aid they so much needed and that their exceptional wealth so temptingly invited; but we have gradually become interwoven in commercial, industrial, political and social conditions, and today there is no serious obstacle to cordial co-operation in both sections to hasten the development of southern wealth, and thus add to the wealth of the whole people of the nation. It is only within the last few years that the people of the south have reached the point of organization that will bring them to the highest standard of development.

Atlanta will vote for Philadelphia and give a helping hand to the fraternity which should mark the Americanism of the twentieth century.

The Treason of Benedict Arnold.

The treason of Benedict Arnold, one of the most popular generals of the revolutionary army, has been brought once more to public attention by the discovery of the order book of General Clinton.

In seeking a reason for Arnold's conduct, it is not hard to find it in the courtmartial which subjected him to the censure of the commander in chief. In ordinary times censure is severe enough, but in time of war, and especially during such a conflict as that of the revolution, it would be a blow from which there could be no recovery. In the order book just recovered is found the proceedings of the courtmartial in which Arnold was so severely handled. After the British evacuated Philadelphia in the summer of 1778, Arnold took command of the city, and it was out of his conduct thereafter that the charges were formulated. General Hoar was president of the general courtmartial, in which General Arnold was charged, among other things—

While in the camp of General Washington, at Valley Forge, last spring, he gave permission to a vessel belonging to persons then voluntarily residing in this city and of disaffected character to come into a port of the United States without the knowledge or the authority of the state, or of the commander in chief, then present.

The court found him guilty of this act, for which it sentenced him "to receive a reprimand from his excellency, the commander in chief." After which follows:

The commander in chief would have been much happier in an occasion of bestowing commendation on an officer who has rendered such distinguished services to his country as Major General Arnold, but in the present case a sense of duty in regard to candor oblige him to declare that he considers his conduct in the instance of the permit as particularly reprehensible, both in a civil and military view, and in the affair of the wagons as imprudent and improper.

After such words, severe in their very simplicity, it is no wonder that Arnold felt that his career was over, and committed the mistake that links his name with that of Judas.

The English Complaint.

The universality of the English complaint against American trade aggression is one of those subjects the discussion of which is extremely difficult. All we can do is to recognize the facts, and allow history to repeat itself.

It is not so long ago that Venice lorded it over the sea, and the Spanish merchantman was invincible. Moving westward and northward the world's merchants and artisans hailed from France and then from Holland. The little Dutch kingdom had a career remarkable and soul-stirring. Finally the tradesmen found their way to London, and England became the workshop of the world. A new world was discovered, and the fleeing millions became engaged in a battle with nature. Felling the forest, cultivating the soil and delving into the mine, they found sufficient profit in the disposition of raw material and were glad that England was considerate enough to keep on hand artisans to supply them with what they needed.

That these pioneers should have advanced from the raw material stage to that of helping themselves, and having brought into existence a surplus of human talent as well as of material, should seek for it exploitation elsewhere, was but a repetition of history. Venice, Spain, France, Holland, and lastly England, have built up great periods of prosperity at the expense of some one else. A turn of the cycle—and England is yielding to America—the same old story, inevitable, without malice, and to be met by the wise in a spirit of common sense. Thus The London Times looks with concern upon the growing exportation of American skill, and says:

That is American policy; what is its prospect of success? How much of the world's expansion will America take from us? How much will she leave for us to struggle over with the other manufacturing nations of the earth? Apparently that problem will be solved far sooner than has been generally expected. The abnormal demand of the United States for its own engineering products is fast slackening, thus bringing the marvelous increase of American manufacturing capacity of the last five years—perhaps more especially the last three years—to bear on foreign markets. It is the question to us paramount to all others. Even the efficiency of the navy is subsidiary to it; for if we lose our engineering supremacy our naval supremacy will follow, unless held on sufferance of our successful rivals.

The question is really one into which neither army nor navy of any country can enter. Appeals to local prejudice or to national pride will be equally unavailing. The trade world has a singular habit of being independent of the political. By trade conventions and tariff restrictions, the course of nature may be retarded, but the gathering forces, like the waters above an insufficient dam, will finally gather strength and sweep away every obstruction. It is America's day behind the counter, and no effort can change it.

There is about this change of business leadership a condition not attendant upon the previous revolutions of trade. The people of England and of the United States have been trained in the same school, speak the same language, and are essentially the same people. When the cotton factor in Lancashire feels that he is not well located for trade, he is neither forced to quit his business nor move among aliens. When he establishes his plant in any state of the south he can find himself still at home—the same literature, the same schools, the same churches, a kindred spirit. It is simply the Englishman before evolution and after. The greyhound steamer has destroyed distance, the telegraph has destroyed time. The Englishman can be an Englishman still, but under enlarged conditions. The changes will be gradual and the people will slowly become accustomed to it.

For these reasons our English contemporaries should take heart and look to the future. The English area is larger—that is all.

Now for Peters Street.

The improvement of Peters street, as already outlined, is a work which should meet with no delay from the city council.

This is one of the great thoroughfares through which the business of the city is conducted. Paralleled by the railroads, its position is one of commanding influence, which should be fostered in every possible way. Peters street is the feeder upon which a dozen parallel streets are supported, so that its improvement is but enlarging the great workshop out of which the city is to live.

The county commissioners have recognized the fact to such an extent that they have agreed to bear half the cost of the work. This is on the theory that being a main thoroughfare and part of the county system, it should receive county support.

The city of Atlanta should build up the thoroughfares, and none will bring better results than Peters street.

Right Kind of Courtesy.

The Baltimore newspapers may not be up to the standard of exploitation and display affected by newspapers of other cities, but they are governed by a courtesy worthy of consideration.

The American, referring to the sixty-fourth birthday of The Sun, says:

The Sun is now in its sixty-fourth year, and is in full enjoyment of that prosperity which it so well deserves. It is now, and always has been, conducted on the soundest business principles, and has never stooped to the employment of claptrap methods to increase its circulation. It has won the honor and respect of this community, and is everywhere regarded as one of the model newspapers of the country. Those now in charge of its management are worthy successors of its honored founder, and there is no danger that under them it will ever swerve from the path he marked out for it.

Such mutual recognition is an honor to the really advanced journalism that bases its success upon principles of integrity. The Sun is worthy of the compliment, and it required a well managed newspaper like The American to recognize it.

How It Looks to an Observer.

In order to have a good look at recent appointments, The Springfield Republican thus puts them into setting:

1. Major Harrison is dismissed from the army in Porto Rico. His distinguished father is opposed to the Porto Rican legislation. A Washington correspondent of an administration paper states that the son's dismissal, by confession of a war department official, was due to the father's political attitude.

2. Lieutenant McKenna, son of a justice of the United States supreme court, is promoted to Major Harrison's place in Porto Rico.

3. Young Mr. Harlan, of Chicago, son of another justice of the United States supreme court, is about this time appointed attorney general of Porto Rico.

Between elections some energetic voters can see a great deal, especially if located in Massachusetts. But it's all one on election day, when reformers turn into the same bed with the men whom they may have been criticising. The showing made is bad enough, but the reform spirit is not strong enough to hold out.

But He Is the Keeper.

The Baltimore American thinks that Senator Tillman is as good a judge of a political corpse as there is in the country, since he has a morgue of his own.

But as he is the keeper, and not an inmate, his views are worth listening to.

Blame Not the Mosqito.

Much may be laid to the charge of the humble mosquito, but the condition of our streets should not be included. Even a mosquito should have justice.

Almost as Bad as a Mortgage.

Topeka feels depressed since Mary Ellen refused to give up her Lease. The citizens are willing to contribute a bonus.

No Sign of Peace.

The growth of navies has flourished since The Hague conference.

The Boston Transcript jubilantly asks if ever another such indorsement of an independent was made than in the re-election of Mr. Hoar. In view of Mr. Hoar's vote, this must be a refined joke.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt was married without the presence of his brother. Even wealth has its snarls.

Senator Aldrich's resolution grows more shaky at the knees as Senator Hanna's whip cuts the cuticle.

The growth of navies has received a remarkable impetus since The Hague conference.

Senator Lodge has joined Senator Hawley as a prophet of woe.

Bishop Potter has displaced Dr. Parkhurst.

The sons of the justices are in fine feather.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The One Sweet Way.

("And cities seemed strange, and the wild ways songless. A glory had departed from them, but the world was beautiful with memories.")

I.

I may not sing, I may not say
What beauty in this life may be;
In life there was one way for me—
One bright and beautiful, sweet way.

II.

Mine was a little world of grace:
The meadows had one margin sweet,
The cities had one splendid street
That led me to Love's dwelling place.

III.

O'er them were arched serenest skies,
Though wintry winds swept hill and plain—
Though all the world was mist and rain,
And sometimes rain was 'round my eyes.

IV.

I knew each flower, with heart astir
At the red promise of the May,
And if one wild rose barred the way
I bore it on my breast to her.

V.

As nearer still the love-lights gleamed
I heard, far down the splendid street,
The rustle of the curtains sweet
That laced the lattice where she dreamed.

VI.

And when the meadow-lands were gray,
With joy past all imagining
I heard the silvern thrushes sing
Her name to the rejoicing day.

VII.

All light, all beauty breathed her name;
The rivers sang it to the sea,
And evermore it was to me
The holiest on the hills of Fame.

VIII.

The world was glad for her: the morn
Seemed brighter for her sake, and knew
A lovelier light than lit the dew—
The light beneath her lashes born.

IX.

What were her dreams? A future bright
With great achievement? . . . Only this:
Love's sweet, rewarding word and kiss—
Love's hand to guide—Love's stars to light.

X.

Knowing, in earth or worlds above,
However glorified and fair,
Of all the sweet names murmured there
The sweetest was the name of Love.

XI.

Love led her steps to Duty—not
In paths of perfect peace; but still,
She gave her life to Love's sweet will—
Contented with a lonely lot.

XII.

For her the beauty of the Light
(She liveth where the Light must be.)
And far and far away for me
The solemn silences of Night.

XIII.

And yet, not flowerless is the sod,
Sown thick with memories that are sweet,
And shall be, till at last we meet
Where sing the morning stars to God.

* * * * *

True Philosophy.

Talk about philosophy, where will you find any to equal this:

"Our office has been levied on by the high sheriff—type, press and subscription books. Our little farm has fallen a victim to the same unsparing hand—cow, hog and one goat; and our oldest boy has run off with a circus, to which we didn't even get a free pass. But, thank the good Lord, the sun is shining, and there's life in the old land yet!"

* * * * *

A Good One.

That Georgia editor who wrote this New Year carol is "a good one:"

"Give us, in this new year,
All clothes that we can wear—
All goodly meat
That we can eat—
Though meat is powerful dear!

"Give us a hearth to light
Our pathway through the night,
With cash to pay
Our daily way,
In dollars round and bright!"

It is to be inferred, however, that the editor in question would not refuse greenbacks?

* * * * *

Robert Herrick's Poems.

And now we have Herrick's poems, in all their richness and variety, with an appreciative introduction by Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Herrick was a poet of beautiful little-bits; but he reaches almost as high as Shakespeare. That is what Mr. Aldrich thinks. This from "How My Soul Came Ensnared."

"My soul would one day go and seek
For roses, and in Julia's cheek
A riches of those sweets she found,
As in another Rosamond.
But gathering roses as she was,
Not knowing what would come to pass,
It chanced a ringlet of her hair
Caught my poor soul, as in a snare;
Which ever since hath been in thrall
Yet freedom she enjoys withal."

* * * * *

Kidnapers are not having a good time in all parts of the country. The Whitsett Courier says, briefly: "We lynched three kidnapers on Wednesday evening last."

* * * * *

The Charm for It.

Sorrow cometh not to stay—
We can whistle it away!
Say, what sorrow tarried long
When the world thrilled to a song?
Sorrow cometh not to stay—
Sing and whistle it away!

* * * * *

We are glad to learn, from the literary journals, the last year was a great one for authors. Incidentally, we hope that publishers are not suffering.

* * * * *

This is an odd one, from a Georgia exchange: "He held office fourteen years, but paid all his debts before he died."

* * * * *

Weed Your Way.

A Georgia poet, who takes a practical view of it, sings:

"There ain't no use in grievin'
Because it's dark today;
Life ain't no path o' roses:—
You've got to weed your way!"

* * * * *

From latest advices we infer that the world will have to wait until the Fourth of July next for Mr. Coogler's promised new century poem.

* * * * *

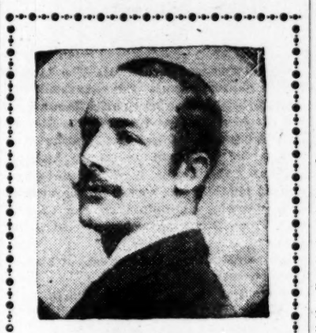
"What a great climate we have!" writes a Georgia editor. "Here we are, coat off and sleeves rolled up, sweatin' like a bay horse, in the middle of January!"

F. L. S.

THE PASSING THRONG.

"College boys have queer ideas of honor," said a gentleman at the Kimball yesterday.

"The code of ethics that prevails among college students is forcibly illustrated by the testimony that is being brought out relative to the hazing of Booz, the West Point cadet. Undoubtedly there are cadets at the academy who have never taken part in hazing, but, if you have kept up with the evidence, you must have noticed that every witness who has taken the stand has admitted, and seemingly with a certain degree of pride, that he took part in all the hazing pranks that were played. Of course they are not all guilty. There is many a cadet at the academy who never had anything to do with hazing except possibly as a victim of the rougher element. But the Booz case has brought the academy into notoriety, and the cadets feel that honor demands that they all stand together. That is why they all testify so glibly that hazing is common. If one cadet were to go on the stand and swear that



GEORGE LYNCH,
The Special War Correspondent Who Is Now Visiting in Atlanta.

he never had anything to do with hazing and had always obeyed the rules of the academy officials instead of the unwritten laws of the cadet corps, he would be ostracised by his fellows and would probably be forced out of West Point. College ethics demand that students must stand together, no matter how the truth is shattered.

"That's why I call the ethics queer. Morally, one ought always to do what is right and everybody, who is not an idiot, knows what right is. But college students have a different standard of right. Loyalty to one's fellows comes before loyalty to duty or loyalty to truth. Any student who sticks to college regulations at the expense of his fellows will find himself extremely unpopular.

"The recent trouble at the Tech here in Atlanta furnishes a case in point. When the news of the trouble was first printed the statement was made that every member of the senior class was involved except young Dougherty. But when the trial occurred young Dougherty took the stand and implicated himself in the mutiny—In fact, according to his story, he was a ring-leader. Of course, if the first story had been true and young Dougherty had refused to take part in the meeting, he would have been right and ought to have been praised for refusing to violate the rules of an institution whose regulations he had pledged himself to abide by. But young Dougherty would have got no praise if he had pursued such a course. He would have fallen under the contumely of his fellows, and I am not sure that he would have been a hero with the public. The man who stands by his friends, right or wrong, is always popular, and that is the rule at colleges. A student must stand by his fellows, regulations or no regulations, if he expects to be popular. If he is a stickler for obeying the rules and refuses to take part with his fellows, he will soon find himself very severely let alone, so far as the student body is concerned. As I have said, it is a queer system of ethics, but still I can't help admiring it. It is the element of personal loyalty that will stop at nothing to aid a friend that makes it admirable."

T. L. Farley, of Liberty Hill, accompanied by Mrs. Farley, is at the Aragon. Mr. Farley's career is a notable illustration of what a man can get out of the soil of Georgia if he tries. Twenty years ago he fell heir to a body of land near Liberty Hill. The land was poor, much of it being, in the vernacular, "too poor to sprout peas." Mr. Farley had nothing but that land, and he went to work to get a living out of it and something else besides. For some years things were close with him, but he managed to make ends meet and finally began to forge ahead. Now he has many hundred acres of fertile land, fine mules and horses and a herd of blooded cattle.

Mr. Farley won by applying business principles to farming. He ran his farm just as a financier conducts a bank. Whatever could be produced on the farm he made, and as a result, in a short while he was buying very little from the merchants. In fact, Mr. Farley became a sort of a merchant himself, selling surplus corn, wheat, meat and sirup. This course left his entire cotton crop a surplus, and, of course, his bank account fattened.

Mr. Farley's neighbors wondered how he could make money while they fell behind. If they had thought a bit the reason would have been apparent. Mr. Farley farmed with his head as well as his hands, while his neighbors never used their heads except probably in running up the accounts sent in by the merchants who furnished them supplies at time prices. Mr. Farley never paid time prices. When he didn't have the cash, he did without. The result is that he has plenty of cash now. What Mr. Farley has done, others can do. The soil is here, and it only wants to be worked with the head as well as the hand.

The usual hubbub was on in the Kimball lobby yesterday afternoon. If anything the hubbub was a bit more pronounced than usual. The lobby was full of travelers, Georgia politicians and the loungers, and everybody was trying to talk at the same time, resulting in a very Babel of sounds.

Suddenly the strains of a piano being played in the parlor began to mingle with the discord in the lobby. The noise began to die away and ceased entirely when a bell-like voice, accompanying the piano, began to flood the corridors with the strains of "Annie Laurie." Dead silence reigned in the lobby; the hubbub ceased as if by magic and only the tender notes of the old Scotch song were heard. And how that woman sang! She seemed to be putting her very soul into her clear voice.

From "Annie Laurie," she passed to "Robin Adair" and others of the old ballads and finally closed with "In the Gloaming." She sang for an hour or more, but the interest in the lobby never flagged and those who came in on business stayed to bathe their souls in that flood of old-time melody. The singer's voice, while of exquisite sweetness, was also strong and it penetrated the recesses of the billiard room, and soon the click of the ivory globes was hushed that the players might drink in those tender notes that were rolling down from above. And when the last pathetic bars of "In the Glooming" had been rendered, there were Gloaming" had been rendered, there were and many were afflicted with convenient fits of coughing.

It was a strange scene and illustrates what a powerful hold the old ballads have on all classes of people.

Robert Middleton, of Harrisburg, Pa., is stopping at the Kimball. Mr. Middleton says that the opponents of Senator Quay are exceedingly active and claim that they will be able to prevent his reelection. A great deal of money is being spent, for the anti-Quay men realize that if the senator wins this time he will be in the saddle politically until he dies. Senator Quay is at Harrisburg and is personally directing his forces. The general impression is that Quay will win, as his forces are moved by a common impulse, while the opposing forces are made up of many contending ambitions and have not the solidarity to withstand a long contest.

George Lynch, the special war correspondent of The Sphere, an English illustrated magazine, who is now in the city spending a few days at the Majestic, returns to England during the latter part of next week. Mr. Lynch has been approached by English publishers who want him to write a book on his varied experiences in Cuba, South Africa and China, and it is probable that this work will occupy his attention for some time after his return to England. During his brief stay in the city Mr. Lynch has made many friends.

G. L. Baker, of Columbia, S. C., is a guest of the Aragon. Mr. Baker says the statement of the profits of the dispensary has been a revelation to the people of South Carolina. They knew that there was money in the business, but had no idea that the profits were so enormous.

W. L. Walton, of Rome, spent yesterday in Atlanta, stopping at the Kimball.

D. Greenfield, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Albany, is a guest of the Aragon. Mr. Greenfield has recently been investing in Atlanta real estate and it may be that he will become a citizen of the city.

Bryan Cumming, the prominent Augusta lawyer, is stopping at the Kimball.

W. A. Wimbish, of Columbus, for a long time special attorney of the Western and Atlantic railroad, is stopping at the Aragon.

Hon. Walter E. Steed, of Butler, was prominent in the lobby of the Kimball yesterday.

Herman Bashinsky, of Sandersville, and J. P. Gee, of Rome, are at the Aragon.

D. W. McGregor, of Athens; William Brunson, of Macon; H. E. Elder, of Oxford, and Norman E. Miller, of Americus, are Georgians at the Kimball.

THE STATE PRESS.

Suicide of a Dog.

Clarkesville, Ga., Record: Parnell, the Irish setter belonging to Mr. J. F. Minis, committed suicide on December 28th by jumping into a well seventy-five feet deep. Mr. Reeves was drawing a bucket of water, and when the bucket was near the top something struck the bucket, and looking to see what it was he discovered that Parnell was going at a 2:40 gait to his long home, from which no dog returns.

Ten-Cent Cotton.

Griffin Daily News and Sun:

The fellows hunt all day—
Staying at home don't pay,
'Possums are havin' a hard time—
Half-grown rabbits worth a dime.
Ev'rybody's lost their sense
'Cause cotton's ten cents.

Ain't nobody that's 'round here
Going to plant corn next year—
They're going to buy their meal
An' try at fortune's wheel.
They ain't going to pay the rents
Unless cotton's ten cents.

A Georgia Turnip.

Brunswick Times: Mr. W. R. Townsend brought a turnip to the city yesterday which weighed twenty pounds. This only goes to show what Glynn county soil will do.

Georgia Novelties.

Alpharetta Free Press: We have heard of a remarkable happening which is entirely new to us and perhaps to you. Mr. H. D. Dinsmore, of Double Branch district, is the proud father of twins—two little girls—one of them born in October and the other in November last.

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WHITE MAN DIES OF SMALLPOX

Disease Has Been Prevalent at Columbus, Miss.

Columbus, Miss., January 14.—(Special.) B. T. Romsey, a young white man, died here today from smallpox. The disease has been raging for some time among the colored people, but young Romsey is the first white man to succumb to its ravages. He had been married only a short time.

ATLANTA'S CUBAN TRADE IS REACHING DIMENSIONS

ATLANTA'S trade with Cuban points is increasing, and while this city is not an extensive exporter, it is reaching out. A tour among a number of leading business houses yesterday brought out the almost general statement that little effort had been made for the Cuban trade, partly for the reasons that local trade was sufficiently good, and that they did not regard matters as sufficiently settled on that turbulent island. However, a number of Atlanta merchants are reaching out for that trade, and while some articles are shipped direct, some of the trade is handled indirectly. This is because of high freight rates. For example, the ocean freight rates from New York to Havana are about the same as from Miami, Fla., to Havana. So the Atlanta merchant must in addition pay railroad rates to Miami in order to compete with New York.

This cannot be done except in a comparatively few articles, and in order to get around this high tariff rate the Atlanta merchant has his Cuban orders filled in New York, from whence they are shipped direct to Cuban points. Some of the Atlanta houses have branch houses in Cuba, but the business is mostly done through traveling salesmen.

"As soon as political conditions are settled, and we know whether the constitution extends over the island, or what this changeable government is going to do with it, there will be more branch houses established in Havana, and the island will be overrun with drummers," said an Atlanta merchant.

Reports from traveling salesmen are to the effect that, generally, business on the island is improving, and will be much better when public confidence shall be restored.

A wholesale dealer in shoes has recently made several shipments to Havana. He stated that the shoe for the Cuban trade must be of special make, or of a special shape to fit the Cuban foot, which is smaller than the American base of understanding. The Cuban has a higher instep, and they want higher heels—both the men and the women. The ankle is also fuller, which requires more of an expansion on the part of the shoe. The women's sizes are from No. 13 to No. 4, inclusive, while the sizes for women in this country run from Nos. 3 to 8, inclusive. The sizes for men in Cuba range from Nos. 4 to 8. As a rule, the islanders order a superior grade of goods.

A local wagon factory has recently made several shipments of delivery wagons to Havana. These one-horse wagons are more adapted to the narrow and crooked streets of Havana than those of heavier mold, and broader gauge. They are made of stout Georgia hickory, and are more durable than the Cuban wood. A traveling salesman writes of the seeming strangeness of the "Spanish way of talking." In ordering a wagon they literally put the cart before the horse. Instead of saying "One-horse wagon," they express it by saying "Wagon for one horse." They name the article and then tell what it is, or what it is used for, or more clearly, instead of saying "white horse," they say "horse white." They first state the object, then describe it.

A large cracker and confection house is also doing a large exporting business to Cuba. The proprietor states that the crackers in a measure are taking the place of the tortilla, the native bread which is a kind of a cross between a boarding house corn cake and the dough in the rough. He expects a better trade in this line if the Cuban digestive apparatus takes more yearningly to the cracker. He does a much better business, however, in the candy line—especially in "sweet chocolates." He thinks this is owing to the fact that he uses only the very best clarified sugar in manufacturing—a much better grade than is used by some of the candy manufacturers at New Orleans.

A market is also found by Atlanta merchants for cotton goods—such as cheap pantaloons, shirts, etc.; also paper bags, a few lighter articles of furniture and farming implements. Some enterprising truck farmers in this vicinity have made shipments to Havana, in competition with Florida truck farmers.

As stated, freight rates are unfavorable to Atlanta's present prospects, or are more favorable to New York. But, considering this natural disadvantage, Atlanta is doing a good Cuban trade, and the prospects are brighter.

The shipment of mules to Cuba continues lively.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Oldest Graduates Living Here.

Editor Constitution—Chancellor Hill, in an article in your paper of yesterday, mentions several members of the class of 1842 as the oldest of the university alumni living. Dr. James H. Law and Judge John P. Culberson, both now living in Fulton county, the former near College Park and the latter in the city, were members of the same class with General Thomas R. R. Cobb. This, I think, was the class of 1839 or 1840. They were at the university prior to 1840. I have had several interesting talks with Judge Culberson about General Cobb and General Garlington, another classmate. He says in a life of over eighty years he has never met as bright a man as Tom Cobb was when a student at the university. Yours truly. JAMES T. WHITE.

TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA.

Augusta, Ga., Herald: Atlanta has at last succeeded in getting its finger in the kidnaping sensation pie.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald: Atlanta is sleeping on its opportunities, for Pat Crowe has not yet been seen "in its midst."

LaGrange, Ga., Reporter: Atlanta might solve the depot problem with air ships, as all of her air castles have crumbled.

Macon, Ga., News: Mayor Mims enters upon the duties of the mayoralty of Atlanta with the whole town at his beck. He should be able to accomplish a great deal under such circumstances.

Macon, Ga., News: Let us hope that Mayor Mims, of Atlanta, will be as happy at the close of his term as he is at the beginning of it. He has Atlanta to deal with and the proposition is a hard one.

Macon, Ga., News: Atlanta is now endeavoring to develop a kidnaping case. The bet made by a citizen of Macon, on reading the story of the Cudahy affair, that the Atlanta papers would report a kidnaping as occurring in that town within the ensuing thirty days, has been won.

Griffin, Ga., Call: We thought it must surely come. Atlanta has had a kidnaping. Bass Fraser, of Union Springs, Ala., a student of the Technological school, of Atlanta, has been kidnaped. A letter from the kidnapers, mailed at Memphis, Tenn., stated they were carrying the young man to Kansas City, and if the father would offer a suitable reward for his son he should be returned. This kidnaping business is getting serious.

Selma, Ala., Journal: Score Atlanta as a close second to any city in the world in sensations. Let another town spring a peculiarly striking subject that causes an upheaval in the public mind and Atlanta is soon to have one herself. Her latest sensation happened a few days ago but has just come to light, and is a kidnaping case that except for the wealth of the parties concerned eclipses the Cudahy affair.

Danielsville, Ga., Monitor: Atlanta can get up anything she wants. This Christmas brings her the marriage of a white man and a mulatto woman, who were undertaking to make their way to Cuba. They were promptly arrested and placed "in durance vile." It is fair to Atlanta, though, to state that this couple are not residents of that city, but hailed from Rome.

HEBREWS ARE IN CONVENTION

Sabbath School Union Holding Biennial Session in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., January 14.—The biennial convention of the Hebrew Sabbath School Union of America was held here today. The reports of President Philipson and Secretary Meyer showed 125 auxiliaries enrolled. Rabbi Cohn, of Fort Wayne, delivered the annual address. Tomorrow the council of American Hebrew congregations, a national organization, will meet.

General Lewis Seasongood delivering the opening address and Max B. May presenting the bust of the late Dr. I. M. Wise, which is to be unveiled. The bust will be accepted by Hon. Bernhardt Bettman, for the Union Hebrew college. The governors of the college at some future date will select a successor to Dr. Wise as president of Union Hebrew college, but that matter is much agitated at this convention.

WOMAN TAKES HER OWN LIFE.

With Her Physician's Pistol Mrs. Williams Kills Herself.

Opelika, Ala., January 14.—(Special.)—Mrs. B. F. Williams, wife of a well known justice of the peace at Beulah in this county, committed suicide yesterday by shooting herself through the head. She had been sick for some time and was despondent. Her physician had just come in and laid a small pistol which he had with him on a table. She asked those in the room to step outside a moment, which they did, whereupon she placed the pistol to her head and blew out her brains.

JUST LET 'EM *TRY IT*, SAYS GOV. CANDLER

Possible Effort Will Be Made To Bring Off the Jeffries-Ruhlin Fight in Georgia.

A possible effort will be made, in case the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight is stopped in Cincinnati by the governor of Ohio, to pull the big championship mill off in Georgia. This is the latest development in the fighting situation, which all at once holds out inviting prospects to the lovers of the manly sport in this state.

But Governor Candler—

Whatever may be Governor Candler's attitude as to prize fights in Georgia he is saying very little about it just at present, though there are evidently some people who would like to know.

The governor returned yesterday afternoon from a brief visit to Gainesville and was busy in his private office for an hour or more going through the two days' accumulation of mail that he found awaiting him on his desk. As he reached the bottom of a stack of letters about six inches or so thick, he came upon a telegram which read as follows:

Cincinnati, O., January 14.—Hon. A. D. Candler, Governor of Georgia, Atlanta. Please wire us whether you would permit Jeffries and Ruhlin to fight a limited number of rounds in your state in case the fight is prevented here.

The dispatch was signed by a well known Cincinnati newspaper.

The governor read the telegram aloud and smiled sarcastically.

"Let them try it and find out for themselves," he remarked.

Then he crumpled the bit of paper and threw it into the official waste basket.

"What would you do, governor?" was asked.

"Silence is sometimes golden," he replied as he picked up the next letter, which happened to be from an alleged orator of the colored persuasion who had addressed him at Augusta, Ga.

The governor was reminded of the famous Waycross war, which covers an important page in Georgia's military history.

"No," he said, "there would hardly be a repetition of the Waycross campaign. There would be time enough to deal with any situation that might present itself."

The Waycross campaign of 1894 is familiar history. When the governor of Florida endeavored to prevent the fight between Jim Corbett and Charley Mitchell, the Englishman, at Jacksonville, there were all sorts of rumors about what the fighters and their managers would do, chief among which was that they would move the arena across the Florida line into Georgia, in the woods, into Okeefenokee swamp, or anywhere rather than fail to pull off the mill. The rumor gained so much ground among some of the people of Florida who were not on the inside that it communicated itself to some of the good people of Georgia to such an extent that they really believed the great, big bluff that the fighters were putting up. Governor Northen was among those who believed that some such plot had been formed against the peace of the good state of Georgia. Three troops of cavalry, unmounted, and the Waycross Rifles were at once ordered under arms. A special train left Savannah with the Georgia Hussars and the other troops were taken on between Savannah and Waycross, where General W. W. Gordon, then Colonel Gordon, of the First regiment cavalry, went into consultation with the governor. Orders were issued that the troops proceed at once to the front. To Folkston they went under command of Colonel Gordon, and there waged as gallant a campaign as ever Georgia soldiers fought—a campaign of waiting. No train was allowed to pass except after inspection by the commanding officer. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon came a request from the railroad officials to Colonel Gordon to allow a special train to pass without stopping, it being solemnly assured that no prize fighters were aboard and that Georgia soil was not to be desecrated. Colonel Gordon's answer, giving permission under the conditions named, was hardly cold on the wire before the special, an engine and one coach, went by Folkston so fast as to leave nothing but a blue streak as an impression upon the vision.

An hour later it was learned that that special train carried the newspaper correspondents who saw Corbett knock out Mitchell in Jacksonville about a couple of hours before. The Waycross war thus gloriously ended.

From his remarks, Governor Candler is evidently of the opinion that there are more ways of getting rid of a dog than by choking him to death on any special brand of condensed milk.

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents, at all drug stores. Every bottle guaranteed.

Dr. Byrd at Decatur Mission.

Rev. Charles W. Byrd, pastor of the First Methodist church, will preach tonight at the Decatur street mission, and will probably be heard by a large audience.



PAYING FREIGHT.

On a carriage is expensive. When buying our Atlanta made vehicles, this freight is saved.

JOHN M. SMITH,
120-122-124 Auburn Ave.

ORIGIN OF FIRE VERY MYSTERIOUS

G. O. Williams Planing Mill Destroyed by Flames Last Night.

NO EXPLANATION OFFERED

Several Houses in Vicinity Robbed While Fire Was Under Headway.

INCENDIARY WORK IS SUSPECTED

Firemen Faced Roasting Flames and Their Work Was Heroic. Neighboring Property Saved.

The planing mill of the G. O. Williams' Lumber Company, located on Walton street near the junction of Marietta street, was almost totally destroyed by fire last night. The origin of the fire is enveloped in mystery and this fact has developed quite an interesting story.

The mill fronts on Walton street, abutting the sidewalk, and the fire was discovered right near the sidewalk. The engine room is situated in the rear of the mill and there was no fire whatever in the mill. This fact leads to the belief that the building was either fired by an incendiary or was the result of some one, passing along the sidewalk, throwing a match or cigar in the shavings.

Considerable weight is given to the first theory by the significant fact that during the progress of the fire and while the neighborhood was greatly excited, several houses in the vicinity were robbed of clocks and other small articles. It is thought that maybe some person or persons fired the mill in order to create excitement and in order to attract people from their homes, thus giving them an excellent opportunity to commit their depredations.

When the alarm was turned in, Call Officers Mayo and Garner visited the scene of the conflagration and the robberies were brought to their attention. The robbers had made good their escape, however, owing to the excitement and the large crowd about the fire, and no clew was obtained that would lead to their detection.

The fire was discovered shortly after 9 o'clock and the firemen did not leave the scene until about 11 o'clock. The mill is a two-story frame structure and the flames had gained considerable headway when the firemen arrived on the scene. Quite a number of doors and sashes were in the building, in addition to a quantity of rich pine shavings, and this combination furnished easy fuel for the greedy flames.

COLLISION NEAR ELLERSLIE.

Passenger and Freight Trains Rush Together, Seriously Injuring Engineer Keene.

Details of a collision on the Southern near Ellersile, a station fifteen miles this side of Columbus, were received by telephone to The Constitution at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

Passenger train No. 22, which left Atlanta for Columbus at 4:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Conductor Ward, Engineer Keene, with engine 1003, collided with extra north 442, Conductor Calloway and Engineer Lieupo. The latter misconstrued orders, supposing he was to meet the southbound passenger at Ellersile. Instead, he had orders to meet No. 52 at Ellersile. No. 22 pulled out of Ellersile on its regular schedule, Engineer Keene expecting to pass 442 on a siding a short distance south of there, but discovered the freight rushing upon him shortly after he left Ellersile. Both engineers reversed the throttle and applied the air with all possible speed, but too late to avert the crash.

Engineer Keene was badly injured, but no other casualties were reported. The collision is said to have occurred about 11 o'clock.

BATTERY B ORDERED NORTH.

Artillerists Stationed at Fort McPherson Will Go to New London, Conn.

Battery B, First artillery, which for six months past has been stationed at Fort McPherson, has been ordered to New London, Conn. Some of the men of the battery, who have been on detached duty at Key West, Fla., reached Atlanta yesterday. Ten recruits were added in Atlanta while stationed at the post. The battery leaves for the north today.

Companies K and T, of the Eleventh infantry, have arrived from San Juan, Porto Rico, and will be stationed at Fort McPherson, it is supposed, through the winter.

CARNEGIE HAS NOT SOLD OUT.

Denies That Morgan Has Purchased the Steel Company.

New York, January 14.—Andrew Carnegie today himself affirmed the denial of stories which were current yesterday to the effect that J. P. Morgan and others were preparing to buy the Carnegie Steel Company. Until Mr. Carnegie made this statement it was still believed in many quarters that the first step had been taken toward uniting all the steel companies of the country under one so-called "Community of Interests Company."

"Is not continued competition among steel desirable in the public interest?" Mr. Carnegie was asked.

"I see no reason to believe," said Mr. Carnegie, "that competition in any business can be permanently prevented unless by patent or control of raw materials. Even the railroads soon quarrel, and the gentlemen's agreements go to pieces. This is human nature."

In reply to the question whether the steel industry were not profitable enough now to insure good returns to companies properly captalized and managed, without competition, Mr. Carnegie said:

"Just now, yes. It is prosperous. But steel is either a king or a pauper. It is the jumpingjack of business."

EXPOSITION TO AID THE STATE

Textile Exposition Committee Makes Strong Showing.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE HEARS

It Was Shown Yesterday That an Extra Tax Rate Would Be Infinitesimal Compared with Result to Each Citizen.

The appearance before the finance committee of council yesterday of the general committee to promote the Atlanta Textile exposition for the purpose of asking the city of Atlanta to appropriate $100,000 to aid the proposed exposition, indicated the great earnestness of the public-spirited citizens who are determined to push the great project to a successful consummation.

The impression made on the municipal lawmakers could not but have been a favorable one for the end intended, for the remarks of the exposition committeemen were logical as well as enthusiastic. The speakers were business men dealing with a business proposition from a business point of view. They showed that the rate of tax increase necessary to make the appropriation asked available would be infinitesimal compared to the direct material gain to accrue to the great body of taxpayers as the result of the exposition, and that the present progress, wealth and prosperity of Atlanta was such that the additional burden would not be noticeable. It was urged that public sentiment was behind the request and that council would meet with no criticism from the property holders in taking such action.

In Two Installments.

The textile exposition promoters asked that half of the $100,000 be appropriated during the present year and the other half during 1902 in installments of $25,000 each. Under the arrangement proposed the city was not to be placed in a relation to the exposition that would make it responsible for any indebtedness incurred, private individuals taking upon themselves whatever risk might be involved in the splendid enterprise.

In reply to the direct question by Councilman Longino it was emphasized by several of the speakers that the proposed textile exposition was in no sense a private enterprise, though private capital was responsible for its success. While the gentlemen who agreed to raise an amount equal to that contributed by the city relieved the municipality from any liability in the event of a financial deficit, they did not ask for a cent of the overplus in the event that the enterprise proved profitable.

The plan they proposed contemplated placing any profits realized into a fund to be used in purchasing the ground, buildings and improvements at Exposition park and presenting that valuable property to the city of Atlanta. It was purely a case of broadgauged liberality on the part of the citizens of Atlanta looking only to her upbuilding and future prosperity.

It was further shown that the contribution asked from the city was in line with the liberal policy heretofore observed by council under similar but less promising circumstances. For the exposition of 1881 the city contributed $15,000, and for that of 1895, $75,000. The bankers present testified that the latter exposition had resulted in at least $10,000,000 being added to the wealth of the city, to say nothing of the beneficial results derived from the vast amount of advertising received by Atlanta from all over the nation and in many foreign countries.

Colonel Hemphill Speaks.

Colonel W. A. Hemphill, chairman of the textile exposition committee, introduced his colleagues after a brief but strong statement of the proposition. He said that even in embryo the exposition of 1903 was a foregone success.

J. J. Spalding made a ringing talk, full of hard sense and a pertinent presentation of facts. He said it was not a debatable question whether Atlanta could afford to appropriate $100,000 to the textile exposition. "She cannot afford not to do it," he declared.

H. H. Cabaniss told of the good results directly attributable to former public enterprises of the kind and said vastly greater results would inevitably follow such an exposition as that proposed in 1901.

Clark Howell reviewed the wonderful textile development of the south since the old Cotton States exposition was held in Atlanta and declared that conditions could not be more favorable for a great textile exposition that would demonstrate to the world what southern industry could do with its own raw material. He said an exposition of the kind would do more to hasten the day when the nation's textile manufactories were concentrated in the cotton belt than all other kinds of advertising. It would do more than make Atlanta talked about. It would bring the New England spinner south.

Walter G. Cooper gave some important statistics bearing on the benefits derived by Atlanta from the exposition of 1895.

George Parrott said that the $500,000 hotel which he and other Atlanta capitalists were to erect at once on Peachtree street had been projected with the holding of the textile exposition in 1903 in view and that many other building enterprises and investments in the city were in a measure contingent upon Atlanta showing her old time mettle in that respect.

Postmaster Smythe gave some statistics of his office that speak louder than a column of generalities in proof of how Atlanta has progressed.

At a meeting tonight the finance committee of the council will consider the textile exposition appropriation and also the matter of appropriating $2,500 annually to the chamber of commerce.

GRAIN-O
THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

Coffee injures growing children even when it is weakened. Grain-O gives them brighter eyes, firmer flesh, quicker intelligence and happier dispositions. They can drink all they want of Grain-O—the more the better—and it tastes like coffee.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

"PLANT *CAN* OPERATE UNDER *PRESENT* CHARTER"—*MOYERS*

Committee Hears from Johnson, Hurt, Moyers and Anderson on Lighting Franchise.

Definite action by the committee on electric lights, telegraph and telephones of the city council yesterday, on the petition of the Atlanta Railway and Power company for an electric lighting franchise, was postponed.

The committee held an open meeting during the afternoon, during which interested persons were heard concerning the matter, then a short executive session was held, and the committee adjourned to meet again tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock, at which time it is expected that a report on the petition will be prepared to be presented to the council at its next meeting.

Those who spoke before the committee were Joel Hurt, Alderman Harvey Johnson, Colonel W. T. Moyers and Captain Clifford L. Anderson. All spoke in favor of the petition except Mr. Johnson, who explained before making his talk that he appeared, not in his official capacity, but as a private citizen who had the best interests of the city at heart.

Save for a short rapid fire bit of repartee between Mr. Johnson and Colonel Moyers, the meeting was devoid of entertaining features. The arguments of all who spoke, however, were of an exceedingly interesting nature.

Could Operate Under Charter.

Decidedly the most important statement made before the committee was that of Colonel Moyers, who said the power company not only had the right to operate an electric lighting plant under its charter, but also under the state law.

The city council, he said, could say how the streets should be occupied by such a system, and could require what police restrictions thought necessary. He stated that the power company, he felt sure, would accept any restrictions that were not unreasonable.

He read a decision from the Seventy-first Georgia report in the case of the Gate City Gas Light company against the city, to show that the state charter could not be abrogated by the city.

When the meeting began Joel Hurt was the first to speak. He stated that for a long time his company had received many applications for incandescent electric lights and electric power from different sections of the city, which, he said, was not favored with these facilities, but a contract with the Georgia Electric Light company had precluded any idea of meeting these requests.

He went on to say that mass meetings had been held and clubs organized by citizens who wanted to know if the city would not establish a municipal light and power plant, so that all sections might be benefited. Mr. Hurt stated that there were twenty or thirty buildings in Atlanta that operated their own plants. He said the Equitable building had never received a proposition from the Georgia Electric Light company to furnish lights at any price.

Many Houses Now Wired.

He also stated he knew of many houses that were all wired for lights, but could get no electricity.

"The idea that has been foremost in our plans," said Mr. Hurt, "was to supply people with lights who could not get lights at any cost, and while we might not have contemplated giving lights at less cost than was charged by the other company, yet we found that this could be done."

He thought that the grant should be so favorable as to terms that the enterprise would be encouraged. Reference was made to the purchase of the lot from the city at a cost of $20,000, where now stands the company's power house. The charter granted his company in 1891, he said, was for fifty years, and it now had forty years yet to run.

He stated that no new sets of bonds could be issued, and it was desirable that the grant should be for a long period. "We do not ask the right to condemn anybody's property," concluded Mr. Hurt. "If we understood that this was to be done we probably would not ask for this franchise."

Harvey Johnson next spoke. He said he did not oppose the granting of the franchise asked, but favored it when granted under proper restrictions. He said he would not go into a discussion of the "squabble" of last year unless forced to defend it. "I will demand," said he, "that if the lights are granted that the railways go with them. Of the two I consider the railways the more important."

Only Lights Considered.

Colonel Moyers next addressed the committee and said he wished to answer a remark made by Alderman Johnson. Mr. Johnson immediately replied that he had not appeared before the committee in his official capacity, but as a private citizen. A lively discussion between the two was about to be precipitated, when Chairman Grady reminded them that the committee had met for the purpose of considering a petition for electric lights, and not electric railways. He stated that any remarks that had been made touching railways were out of order.

After Colonel Moyers concluded Captain Clifford L. Anderson had a few words to say. He stated that the city has the right to say how the streets shall be opened for the laying of conduits and had the authority to refuse to grant franchises to railways without giving any excuse for such action.

Captain Anderson said the company's charter and the state law prevented the city from refusing to allow the company to operate a lighting plant, and that the application had been made that the company could take advantage of its rights in an orderly manner, under the direction of the city. He stated the company a year ago could have gone into the courts to secure these rights, but it had refrained from taking such course.

As to rates, Captain Anderson stated there would be no trouble about that, for if reasonable prices were not asked, then proper rates could be fixed by legal means. The committee then announced its intention to hold an executive session and those not members withdrew.

Rice Defeats Poretto.

Savannah, Ga., January 14.—In a twenty round fight in the theater tonight Austin Rice, of New London, Conn., was awarded the decision over Peter Poretto, of Cincinnati. The men are featherweights. The fight was one of the fastest and cleverest ever seen here. Neither was damaged. Rice was challenged at the ringside by "Shorty" Jenkins, a local celebrity.

CITY HALL WILL BE REJUVENATED

Mayor Mims's Suggestions Taken Up by Committee.

REPAIRS WILL BE MADE

Wall Paper and Paint for All the City Offices.

COST OF WORK TO BE ASCERTAINED

Chairman Branch Lewis and Committee Held Conference Yesterday To Discuss the Matter.

Coming in the wake of what Mayor Mims had to say the other day concerning the appearance of the city hall offices, the council committee on public buildings and grounds held a meeting yesterday to take up the matter in earnest.

Mayor Mims, during his first weekly conference with the heads of the city departments last Saturday, called attention to the condition of city hall building. He stated that something should be done to have the building present a better appearance on the inside.

The committee on public buildings and grounds, of which Councilman Branch Lewis is chairman, took the matter up yesterday with a view to ascertaining exactly what might be accomplished in that direction.

Paper hangers and fresco painters will be called upon to submit bids, and it is probable that in a short time the actual work of rejuvenating the old city hall will be well under way.

Offices and halls are to be brightened with fresh paper and paints, and if the ideas of the committee are carried out as contemplated, it is safe to say that the improvements will in every way meet the suggestion made by the mayor.

Mayor Mims has already taken the initiative in the matter, and his offices on the third floor of the city hall building are now as handsome as any in the city. The color scheme adopted is admirable, and gives the rooms a cheerful aspect. New desks, tables and furniture contribute to make the office of the city's chief executive in every way desirable.

The mayor's talk on last Saturday has caused no end of favorable comment, and it is believed that he will meet with hearty co-operation on the part of the council in carrying out the ideas advanced.

It is proposed to make the city hall in every way representative of the city whose officers are located there, and the committee having charge of the building will doubtless see to it that this end is attained.

THIGPEN WRITES OF ARREST.

Georgia Boy Tells of His Encounter in New York City.

The other side in the sensational arrest of young W. G. Thigpen, the Georgia boy who was arraigned before a New York magistrate on the charge of larceny brought against him by Lary Crutcher, is given in the following card to The Constitution written by W. G. Thigpen:

New York, January 11, 1901.—To The Constitution: I am sure you will allow me space enough to state the facts as they are in reply to an item in your paper which was incorrect and did me an injustice.

Friday night last Harry Lewis and I had dinner together at the Marlborough after the theater and he and I occupied the same room, No. 60.

This Lary Crutcher, after being up all night, came to our room in the morning about 9:30 o'clock. When Lewis woke me up I saw Crutcher for the first time and asked who he was. Lewis told me and said he had been up all night and was somewhat intoxicated. When we got Crutcher on his feet he mentioned a tough place in which he had spent the night. He commenced to tell us he had been trimmed and Lewis told him he was crazy. He said he had wired for money, but did not remember the hotel from which he had sent the telegram. We did all we could for him, offering to get him a place to eat and sleep at. He wanted to borrow money from me and I refused to lend him, so when he saw me with a roll of money he seemed to go wild and said he would have me arrested. I paid no attention to him, as I knew he was crazy with drink. But he did manage to get a cop and I had to appear before Magistrate Flammer, who gave Crutcher a good line of talk and told him he was positive he did not have $20.

At that time Crutcher did not look like he ever had $20.

This is the man who says I took $20 from him. But he has had a hard time to make any one believe so and fell down trying to make the judge believe it.

I am sure that Mr. Lewis will make the same statement in regard to the affair that I have made here. W. G. THIGPEN.

GAIN FLESH.

VINOL HELPS AN ATLANTA MAN TO DO THIS.

Mr. Newcomer, of This City, Tells Dr. Jacobs How Vinol Added Pounds to His Weight and Strength to His Tired Body.

"If thin, run down people who are losing flesh and getting weaker every day could only realize what an actual blessing Vinol is I wouldn't have a bottle left in my store," says Dr. Jacobs, of Jacobs' Pharmacy Co.

"I don't intend to exaggerate at all. I don't need to. From the local testimony I am constantly receiving I know that Vinol is a flesh builder and a body builder in every sense of the word.

"Just listen to what Mr. F. E. Newcomer, of 173 S. Forsyth street, this city, says and judge for yourself:

"'It gives me pleasure to state that I have been using Vinol and have found it highly beneficial. It has strengthened me and I have gained flesh. I recommend it to any one needing a good tonic.'

"There's evidence for you," says Dr. Jacobs, "and why shouldn't Vinol make flesh? It possesses all the virtues of Cod Liver Oil without the nasty taste, and without the fat. It ought to make weak people strong and put flesh on thin bodies, and that's just what it does."

Remember that we guarantee Vinol and refund the purchase money if you are not satisfied.

JACOBS' PHARMACY CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.

January Sale
—OF—
Men's Suits
Men's Overcoats
Men's Pants
Boys' Suits
Boys' Overcoats
Boys' Pants
Children's Suits
Children's Overcoats
Children's Pants.

A Money Saving Opportunity.

HIRSCH BROS.,
44 WHITEHALL.

PROF. HOWARD IS FORCED OUT.

More Trouble in Stanford University—Howard Wouldn't Apologize.

Stanford University, Cal., January 14.—The recent dismissal of Dr. Ross, professor of economics, from Stanford university, had a sequel today in the resignation of Professor George E. Howard, head of the department of history. Professor Howard took a strong stand in Ross's behalf, asserting that his dismissal was due to corporate influence. Today President Jordan addressed a letter to Dr. Howard requiring a satisfactory apology for what he (Dr. Jordan) considered a breach of courtesy and asking him to give such assurance of his attitude toward the management of the university as would guarantee a proper harmonious relation in the future. Failing this, he was asked to tender his resignation. Professor Howard resigned.

BURCKHART WAS DISBARRED.

Attorney Prevented from Practicing in the Courts of Atlanta.

Judge Lumpkin yesterday issued an order disbarring B. C. Burckhart, an attorney of the Atlanta bar, from practicing law in the Atlanta courts and in the courts of the state. This was the result of the trial and conviction of Burckhart in the city criminal court on February 17, 1900, of the offense of simple larceny.

The attorney was sentenced to serve a term of eight months in the county chaingang. A man by the name of George Davis was the prosecutor in the case and he alleged that Burckhart had stolen $250 from him. When the facts were presented to Judge Lumpkin he ordered Burckhart to show cause before him on November 3d why he should not be disbarred.

On that date Burckhart failed to make any showing of his side of the case and offered no defense. It appears that no showing has been made since that time and Judge Lumpkin accordingly issued the order of disbarment.

Right of Way Is Pledged.

Jackson, Miss., January 14.—The promoters of the Jackson, Columbus and Northeastern road, which proposes to build a line from this city to Columbus, a distance of about 150 miles, have returned from a trip over the survey and practically the entire right of way, together with about 20,000 acres of land, have been pledged. The promoters say they have assurances of sufficient capital to build the road.



30 Minutes

of soak and rinse with PEARLINE washing, for every hour of hard rubbing with old-fashioned washing. You save half the time. It's easier, pleasanter, healthier work. Soaking the clothes in PEARLINE and water loosens the dirt. You rinse it out with no rubbing. This soaking is absolutely harmless—not so with most soap-soaking. 629

FOUND THEIR FROZEN BODIES.

Snow Blockade Causes the Death of Many Travelers.

London, January 15.—The Odessa correspondent of The Daily Mail, giving details of the experiences of the railway passengers who were snowbound while on the way to Odessa, says:

"All the trains have now arrived here. The drifts have hardened to the consistency of ice, and in one case a tunnel had to be cut through a drift 400 yards long and thirty-eight feet deep. Many passengers who had attempted to walk here were found by sleighing parties frozen to death."

Sudduth Is in Jail.

Birmingham, Ala., January 14.—(Special.)—P. F. Sudduth, the farmer, who shot and killed Charles Austin near Morris Saturday afternoon, surrended to Deputy Sheriff Robert Waldrop at his home this morning and was brought here to jail.

1901 DIRECTORY Maloney's 1901 Atlanta City Directory, including all the suburban towns, will be issued from the bindery in a few days. A new lithograph map of Atlanta, 3x4 feet, has just been made for this directory. Contains 5,000 more names, with new features and valuable information, than in any other 1901 directory of Atlanta. It will be to your interest to examine this directory before ordering elsewhere. Stand. 'phone 1970.

COLD WEATHER

Do you remember the Januarys and Februarys of the past 2 or 3 years? "Gee whiz!" wasn't it cold? Yes, it's a strong reminder of

Overcoats,

We have overcoats for Man and Boy. Every price, every style, every quality is represented and the largest stock in the south to select from.

33⅓ Per Cent Discount

Shoe Specialties

138 pairs Black and Tan Shoes, sizes 3½ to 5½--$2.85 pair, reduced from $4, $5 and $6.00.

A lot of patent leather Shoes, sizes 9 to 11--$3.35, former price $5 and $6.

A lot of tan Shoes, sizes 9 to 11, $3.35, former price $5 and $6.

IMMENSE DISCOUNTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

EISEMAN BROS.,
MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS,
11-13-15-17 WHITEHALL STREET.

AT OAKLAND.

PUBLIC AND BOOKS QUIT ABOUT EVEN ON EVENTS

San Francisco, January 14.—The public and penciliers broke about even at Oakland today. Dunblane finished second to Lomond, but was disqualified and placed third for fouling Wallenstein. The latter was given second money. Malay, the 6 to 5 favorite in the fifth race, made a miserable showing and finished last. A bad start marred the two-year-old race. Sol Lichtenstein, the favorite, together with Minerva, got away flying, and won easily from Dorine, who got the worst of the break.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs, selling: Monrovia, 102 (Mounce), 8 to 1, won; Marcato, 104 (O'Connor), 2 to 1, second; Cadale, 104 (Coburn), 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:17¾. Fidel Youlin, Spike, Summer, Charlette M. and Modwena also ran.

SECOND RACE—Mile and seventy yards, selling: Lomond, 104 (Dominick), 9 to 5, won; Wallenstein, 107 (O'Connor), 13 to 5, second; Dunblane, 107 (Mounce), 9 to 5, third. Time, 1:49¾. Maydine also ran.

THIRD RACE—Three and one-half furlongs: Sol Lichtenstein, 108 (O'Connor), 9 to 5, won; Dorene, 110 (Jenkins), 2½ to 1, second; Minerva, 109 (Buchanan), 15 to 1, third. Time, :43¾. Lapidus, Mike Murphy, Dr. Scharff, Fred Atterbury, Larghetta, Dr. McNutt, Monastic and Carson Beauty also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs: Ordnurg, 114 (Miller), 2½ to 1, won; Frank Bell, 109 (Mounce), 2½ to 1, second; Gibraltar, 117 (Jenkins), 9 to 5, third. Time, 1:16¼. Simon, Greatland and Dr. Cave also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Mile, selling: Wyoming, 113 (O'Connor), 4 to 1, won; Pat Morrissey, 104 (Buchanan), 4 to 1, second; Urchin, 108 (J. Miller), 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:44. Grand Sachem, Free Lance, Malay and Rio Chico also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs, selling: Prestidigitator, 104 (Mounce), even, won; Isalene, 95 (Dominick), 9 to 2, second; Espirando, 107 (Bassinger), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:15½. Jerid, Osmond, Mike Rice and McAlbert also ran.

Entries at Oakland for Today.

First Race—Five and one-half furlongs: Mad Anthony, Little Minch, Jr., 102; Beautiful Bill, Frank Woods, Dr. Boyle, Tom Sharkey, Parmenion, 98; Ulloa, 100; Hindoo Princess, Tingaling, Delvista, Free Pass, 96.

Second Race—Five furlongs: Maresa, 117; Follow Me, George Dewey, 107; Grafter, 119; Lucidia, Mamie Hildreth, 109; Instante, Sublime, Blanda, 105; Kenilworth, 114; Quiz II, 122; El Topic, 114.

Third Race—Six furlongs: Harry Thatcher, 90; Gusto, 93; Sam Fullen, 105; Prejudice, 103; Glissando, 100.

Fourth Race—Mile and a quarter: Fille d'Or, 99; Topmast, Ulm, Locochee, Nonesuch, 106.

Fifth Race—Five and a half furlongs: Loneliness, El Sonora, Nellie Forest, Estalada, 102; Companion, Libbie Elkins, 107.

Sixth Race—Futurity course: La Mascotta, Necklack, Maud Ferguson, Jennie Reid, 105; MacLaren, 106; Gold Baron, Flamero, Dunboy, 107; Pilot, William F., 103.

SHERIFF STOPPED THE FIGHT.

Negro Johnson Was Beating Jim Scanlan at Galveston.

Galveston, Tex., January 14.—Five hundred admirers of the manly art assembled in the hall of the Galveston Athletic Club tonight to witness a twenty-five-round contest between Jim Scanlan, of Pittsburg, and Jack Johnson, a negro, of this city. The bout lasted but seven rounds, when the referee announced that the sheriff, who was present, commanded him to declare the fight off. It was well for Scanlan that he did, as the negro outpointed and outfought him at every stage of the game and had Scanlan very groggy and nearly out. Scanlan was badly punished, while Johnson was not disfigured and but slightly winded. The announcement of the sheriff's interference is generally believed to have been a ruse to save Scanlan from being bested by a negro, as no arrests followed.

Hogan Wants a Fight.

Memphis, Tenn., January 14.—John Mack, manager of Tommy Hogan, the 136-pound English champion, who will meet Oscar Gardner in a twenty-round bout in this city tomorrow evening, issued a challenge tonight on behalf of Hogan to the winner of the Sullivan-Broad contest at Louisville for a finish fight.

Betting Privileges at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., January 14.—The new memphis Jockey Club today sold to Cella, Adler & Tiller, of St. Louis, the betting privileges for the spring meeting, stipulating that only reputable bookmakers be invited to draw in.

Monroe Beats Leon.

Hot Springs, Ark., January 14.—Fifteen hundred people witnessed a fight tonight in the arena of the Whittington Park Club between Casper Leon, of New York, and George Monroe, of Chicago. The contest was for twenty rounds. It lasted the limit and was fast from start to finish. Referee Bat Masterton gave the decision to Monroe. At the announcement of the same Leon threw up both hands and protested.

BEAUSEANT BRINGS FORTUNE.

The Famous Pacing Stallion Is Sold for Over $20,000.

Nashville, Tenn., January 14.—May Overton, of this city, today sold his three-year-old pacing stallion, Beauseant, to J. C. McKinney, of Terrace Stock Farm, Titusville, Pa. Terms were private, but it is known the colt was held at figures exceeding $20,000. Beauseant is by Bow Bells, dam Rosy Morn, and has a mark of 2:07¾.

TECHS TO MAKE STRONG PASS AT CHAMPIONSHIP

The Technological Athletic Association met yesterday morning in the chapel of the school and elected the following officers:

President, Guy Cole; vice president, Robert Hicks; football manager, A. C. Pittman; football captain, Mr. Hudson; baseball coach, Charles Todd.

The main contest was for the presidency, Stephen L. Snowden being the unsuccessful contestant. The vote stood Cole 24, Snowden 16.

The matter of electing an advisory committee of two professors of the school was deferred until the next meeting.

A feature of the meeting was the determination enthusiastically reached that the Tech should enter the football arena this fall and make a determined effort for the championship of the south. To this end A. C. Pittman was then elected manager of the football team of 1901 and Hudson, of the 1900 team, was chosen captain.

The question of a coach for the 1901 team was not entered into. Coach Collier, of the old team, gave the fullest satisfaction and the opinion was expressed that if a coach for 1901 could be secured as good as Coach Collier the association would be more than satisfied.

Manager Merry announced to the meeting that seventeen games were scheduled, and that some of them were with the best nines in Georgia. These are arranged to take place on each Friday and Saturday in April and May next.

PROMOTERS OF BIG MILL ARE HAVING THEIR TURN

Cincinnati, O., January 14.—The promoters of the Jeffries-Ruhlin contest here February 15th, had their inning today. Ruhlin appeared in matinee and again tonight and was not molested. The Evangelical Alliance called off their jollification meeting as premature and the opposition to the fight for the first time for over a week was not heard from. Meantime the Saengerfest Athletic Association proceeded with their work at the hall, and let some more contracts.

But the most important development in favor of the Saengerfest Athletic Association was the signing of a petition by over 100 members of the chamber of commerce in favor of pulling off the fight here as scheduled. The business men are nearly all with the Saengerfest Club for the fight. Unless the political leaders now give an ultimatum against the Saengerfest Athletic Club, the fight will be pulled off here.

HAND BALL TOURNEY

The handball tourney at the Athletic Club last night attracted a large crowd, which was distinctive on account of ladies who were present. The various contests attracted great interest and the brilliant playing of the various contestants brought forth round after round of applause.

The feature of the tourney was the brilliant rallies of Byrd in the last match, which had narrowed down to Byrd and Atkinson. Ulric Atkinson was the winner of this match, and, therefore, of the tournament.

Henry Thornton's splendid work was also one of the features.

The players who remained in up to the last match were Thornton and Byrd, Clarke and Todd, Stockdell and Atkinson.

NEW SANTA FE OFFICIAL.

G. A. Dobbin Appointed Southern Freight and Passenger Agent.

Garrett A. Dobbin, formerly special freight agent for the Santa Fe route in western Colorado, has been appointed to the office of southern freight and passenger agent for the company in this city. This is the first appointment of the kind that company has made in Atlanta. The business heretofore was consolidated with that of traveling passenger agent.

Ernest G. Woodward, the traveling passenger agent of the Santa Fe here, has taken a similar position with the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road at St. Louis.

DR. BULL CALLED TO ROME.

He Has Not Yet Decided Upon the Matter of Acceptance.

Dr. G. W. Bull, pastor of the West End Presbyterian church of this city, has been called to Rome, Ga., to fill the vacancy in the First Presbyterian church of that city, caused by the recent death of the Rev. George Goetchus, the pastor.

The notification was followed by a message that a committee would wait upon him and urge his acceptance. The salary is $2,400 a year.

Dr. Bull has not yet decided upon the matter of accepting the call.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

ARE YOU GOING WEST?

Travel the Best Route—Southern Pacific Company—"Sunset Route."

Only line operating Palatial Tourist Sleeping Cars from Georgia and the Carolinas to California without change. Second-class tickets are accepted in these cars.

Only line to Texas without an omnibus transfer.

For free maps and literature write or call on.
W. R. FAGAN,
Traveling Passenger Agent, No. 10 North Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MAXSON IS EXTRADITED.

Application Was the First Official Act of Governor Odell, of New York.

An extradition warrant was granted by the governor yesterday upon application of the governor of New York for Warren L. Maxson, now in jail at Isabella, Worth county, Georgia, and wanted in Otsego county, New York, for grand larceny.

The aplication for extradition in this case was the first official act of Governor B. B. Odell, Jr., upon assuming the duties of chief executive of New York state.

Sheriff Lester L. Rose, of Cooperstown, N. Y., received the extradition warrant yesterday and left at once for Isabella. He said the prisoner had taken $160 from an old man at Cooperstown, agreeing to deposit it for him. That was the last heard of Maxson until he was located at Isabella, Ga. A telegram was sent to the sheriff of Worth county yesterday instructing him to hold the prisoner until the arrival of Sheriff Rose, who will take him back to Cooperstown, for trial.

DR. W. P. CONNALLY IS DEAD.

Expired in Abilene, Tex., Sunday, Whither He Had Gone for His Health.

The many friends of Dr. W. P. Connally, the well-known young Atlanta physician, will hear with sincere regret of his untimely death at Abilene, Tex., Sunday, after several months' suffering from pulmonary trouble and an affection of the heart.

Dr. Connally was twenty-six years old, having entered upon the practice of his profession in his nineteenth year. Prior to engaging in the practice in Atlanta, he held the position of assistant surgeon for the Southern railway at Knoxville, Tenn. He stood high in his chosen calling and was regarded as a young physician of unusual promise.

Three brothers of the deceased, Ralph Connally, Maury Connally and Paul Connally, are residents of Atlanta. The parental home is in Dallas, Ga., from which the funeral will occur after the arrival of the body from the west. The announcement of the date will be made today.

Change of Schedule W. and A. R. R.

The Western and Atlantic railroad and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway will change schedule as follows on January 14th:

Leave Atlanta 8:15 a. m., 4:05 p. m., 8:05 p. m.

Arrive Atlanta 8 a. m., 11:35 a. m., 7:30 p. m.

No change in schedule of Marietta accommodation trains. Pullman Palace Buffet Sleeping Car, Atlanta to St. Louis and Chicago through without change on both morning and evening departures from Atlanta.

Train leaving Atlanta 4:05 p. m. runs solid to Louisville with Pullman Palace Buffet Sleeping Car, Atlanta to Louisville and Cincinnati through without change.

C. E. HARMAN,
General Passenger Agent.

LOOK AHEAD.

Keep a Standard Diary and there will be no reason to fume at yourself for having forgotten something that was worth money and reputation to remember at the right time. John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

NEW ORLEANS.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE WON; OTHER FAVORITES BEATEN

New Orleans, January 14.—Weather clear. The track was heavy. Senator Beverage was the only winning favorite, though General Magruder, who ran last the last time out, was backed from 15 to 5 to win his race today, and performed his task very cleverly. Summary:

FIRST RACE—One mile, selling: Deponan, 104 (Walsh), 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Dramburg, 109 (Winkfield), 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, second; Silver Coin, 108 (Cochran), 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:51½. Star Cotton, Lancewood, Grey Forge, Terralene and Castine also ran.

SECOND RACE—One mile and seventy yards, selling: Callear, 103 (Richards), 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; Valdez, 113 (Weber), 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; Zack Phelps, 106 (Walsh), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:56. Gray Dally, Menace and Water Plant also ran.

THIRD RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles, selling: Indian, 102 (May), 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Emigre, 106 (Cochran), 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Admetus, 109 (Flick), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:59½. Uhlers, Bequeath, George B. Cox and Alvin W. also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs, handicap: Senator Beveridge, 93 (Weber), even and 1 to 3, won; Charlie O'Brien, 107 (Mitchell), 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; Ciales, 95 (Gormley), 150 to 1, third. Time, 1:21½. Glen Lake, Empress of Beauty and Chorus Boy also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Seven furlongs, selling: Palarm, 105 (Kane), 5 to 2 and 7 to 10, won; Boomerack, 93 (Weber), 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Locust Blossom, 103 (Cochran), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:37½. Goodale, Sara Gamp and Saline also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs, selling: General Magruder, 104 (McCann), 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Dousterswivel, 112 (Robertson), 3 to 1 and even, second; Tildee, 105 (Flick), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:21. Diggs, Barrica, Pell Mell II and Pantland also ran.

Indian was run up to $700 after his race, and sold to J. J. McCafferty. Callear was run up to $750 and sold to Mose Goldblatt.

Entries at New Orleans for Today.

First Race—One mile, selling: Brown Vail, 101; Sarilla, 102; Old Fox, Phidias, Jim Gore II, Uncle Bill, 103; Heroics, Bright Night, 106; Trebor, 109; Chorus Boy, 112.

Second Race—One mile and one-half, selling: Beverage, 80; Kodak, 90; Silver Coin, False Lead, 94; Admetus, 98; Banquo II, 95; Albert Vale, 107.

Third Race—Mile and one-sixteenth, selling: Georgia Gardner, Madeline G., Bramble Bush, 90; Picadore, Salvaleta, Azim, 95; Mitt Boykin, 109; Dagmar, Rushfields, 111.

Fourth Race—One mile, handicap: Egyptian Prince, 92; Porter B., 98; Shut Up, 103; Varro, 104; Cogwell, 98; Vades, 106.

Fifth Race—Selling, three-quarters of a mile: Armand, 94; Sue Johnson, La Sparra, Olekma, 97; Lady Contrary, 101; Sly Say, Mordelmo, 105; Avenstoke, 106; Woodtrice, Alpaca, 107.

Sixth Race—Selling, seven-eighths of a mile: Scorpolette, 90; Dr. Carrick, 95; Macie Marie, 99; Tourney, 101; General Magruder, 103; Lancewood, Lillian Reed, Sallie J., 104; Dad Steele, Agitator, Samovar, 106.

New Military Company at Americus.

Americus, Ga., January 14.—(Special.)—A movement is afoot to organize another military company in Americus. Already the names of twenty-five men have been secured, and the remainder necessary will be obtained tomorrow. Americus already has an excellent company, the Light Infantry, but abundant material is here for the organization of another.



Watch the sale of that big brick store, 51 and 53 Alabama street, today at 12 o'clock.

How to Obtain A Competency in the Business of Life Insurance.

Address: JNO. I. D. BRISTOL,
No. 1 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc

SEND for weekly rent bulletin, full description of everything to rent; we move tenants free; see notice, John J. Woodside, renting agent, 50 N. Broad.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Good second-hand typewriter and also letter press. Address E. P. & Co., 7 North Forsyth.

For Sale by
C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO.,
24 Walton, Prudential Bldg.

24 Walton Street, Prudential Bldg.

$1,600—We can sell a two-story, 8-room house, lot 50x175, Morrison avenue and make terms to suit customer. If you have a small sum laid by this is your chance to get a good home cheap. House cost more money to build.

$1,800 will buy a two-story 7-room house on Smith street, near Whitehall.

$2,250—Handsome 6-room cottage, Orange street. Your chance to get a nice home.

$550, vacant lot, near in on West Fair street.

$350—Gordon street lot, near Georgia avenue.

Parties desiring to sell list their property with us.

C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Elegant home in West End, large lot, nine-room house, modern improvements. Owner, box 706.

FOR SALE—Little St. Simons Island. Containing 6,000 acres. Good game preserve, deer, ducks, etc., besides best fishing on the coast, with hard beach of several miles in extent. Excellent oyster bed. Price $20,000. Also Canon's Point, on Great St. Simons island, containing about 580 acres, directly opposite Little St. Simons island, good tabby foundations for a new house. This property is sixty miles from Savannah, fourteen miles from Brunswick, with both of which places there is daily connection by steamer. It is on the island next to Jekyl, and suitable in every respect for a hunting and fishing club. Price $10,000. For further particulars, apply to James T. Dent, Evelyn, Glynn Co., Georgia. 1-8-4t

FOR SALE—Butler's Island. This well-known rice plantation, situated on the Altamaha river, opposite Darien, containing 1,200 acres under bank. Also summer residence on the salts, with small house five miles from Darien, containing 17 acres. Price for whole $11,000. For further particulars apply to Mr. B. T. Sinclair, Darien, McIntosh Co., Georgia.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956. 2 calls

BOARDERS WANTED.

388 PEACHTREE—Two sunny front connecting rooms with dressing rooms. Bath, with board; couples, $10.50 per week.

PARTIES wishing choice board in steam-heated house will find every comfort and hotel service, several desirable suites as well as single rooms) at boarding house rates. Hotel Alhambra, Peachtree street. Standard 'phone 688. 1 13 7t

WARM, neatly furnished rooms, with good board, for several young men, at $4 per week. 134 Ivy. Bell 'phone 4592.

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS on realty at lowest rates in amounts to suit; no commission; no delay. Payment to suit. Apply direct W. P. Pattillo, Gould building. 1-15-2t

FARM LOANS AT 6 PER CENT INTEREST—We can negotiate farm loans anywhere in Georgia in sums of $1,000 and upward at 6 per cent interest and a very small commission; large loans especially desired. We invite correspondence with farmers direct or with lawyers, bankers and merchants whose clients or customers desire such loans. Barker & Holleman, Atlanta, Ga.

FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates; payments to suit. Come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court.

SALARIED PEOPLE and retail merchants furnished money without security; easy payments. Tolman, 524 Austell building. 5-3-12m

5 AND 5½ per cent money to lend on improved city real estate. Southern Banking and Trust Co., 13 E. Alabama St

STRAIGHT loans and monthly payment loans made on Atlanta real estate at lowest rates without commission. E. S. McCandless, 9 East Alabama street.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on improved Atlanta real estate at low rates. Second floor front Gould building.

FOR SALE—Hotel.

HOTEL FOR SALE—My hotel, in good repair and well furnished; nearly one acre in lot; large stable and mule barn on the lot. We have a good transient patronage and a number of regular boarders. For further particulars address Ben C. Minge, Faunsdale, Ala.

LADIES' COLUMN.

THE undersigned solicits orders for the purchase of millinery, dresses, furniture and house decorations of all kinds. Estimates furnished. Address Mrs. L. H. Falconer, 33 West Thirty-second street, New York city. 12-30 12t sun tus thur

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

WAKE UP; keep up with the times; call and see the latest improved Smith Premier typewriter. H. M. Ashe, general agent. 1-13 6t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—500,000 feet pine lumber, consisting of 1 and 2-inch boards, assorted width, ready for delivery. Terms cash or its equivalent. For particulars, apply Parker Lumber Co., Wetumpka, Ala. 1-8-3t sun tues sun

FOR SALE—U. S. Land warrant for 160 acres. Address C. K., Atlanta, Ga., West End. 1 11 4t

STEAM FEED SAW MILL for sale. Having bought the outfit of the Oconee Milling Co., Ivey Station, Ga., at receiver's sale, we have to offer at a bargain one steam feed Wheeland saw mill, complete with twin engines; capacity of the mill 40,000 to 50,000 feet of boards per day. Also other machinery. Write for particulars. Maisby & Co., 39 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 1 9—7t

Reduced Prices

Will Sell Them.

Now is your opportunity if interested in the purchase of winter SHOES. In a few days we will begin our annual stock taking, prior to which we offer

Men's Patent Calf Shoes formerly $6.00 at $3.50.
Men's Tan Calf Shoes formerly $5.00 at $3.50
Men's Tan Vici Shoes formerly $5.00 at $3.50

Many other lines reduced in same proportion. Also big reduction in Women's Shoes. Our stock is immense and must be reduced at once.

R. C. Black

SIGN BRASS TRACKS.

35 WHITEHALL STREET.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents to sell our celebrated M. & M. and U. S. are pressure lamps; exclusive territory; liberal contracts; ½ cent per hour; more brilliant than electric arc. Martin & Morehead, 51-57 W. Washington st., Chicago. 1-8-10t

WANTED—Agents and organizers, our plan the acme of insurance protection; sick, accident, death, old-age benefits. Top renewal contracts. American Fraternity, Washington, D. C. 1 2 d tf

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A thoroughly reliable and competent brick man, to take interest in and operate a well-established brick manufacturing plant. None other than a sober, well-qualified man need apply. Address Gainesville Brick Co., Gainesville, Ga. 1-15-tues sun mon

WANTED—Man with $1,000 in cash to take half interest in general merchandise store at once; must be man of good character and habits; experience not necessary; must be willing to do his part of work. Address P. O. Box 58, Plains, Ga. 1-15-7t

FOR SALE—Ice and coal business in growing gulf city of 20,000; capacity of plant nine tons ice, six tons refrigeration; cold storage rooms rented under yearly contract; also contract for supplying fishing smacks with ice; entire output sold in summer months; a good line of coal customers; large twelve-room dwelling on property. A splendid opportunity and will bear close investigation. Owner wishes to move north. W. S. G., care Constitution. 1-12-2w thur sun tues

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—Desirable rooms for light housekeeping at 21 Crew street. Close in.

LOST.

LOST—On Whitehall, lady's pocketbook with $7.50. Finder will kindly notify or return to 165 Markham.

LOST—Confederate cross of honor in October, 1900. Please return to 124½ to C. L. Powell at the gunshop.

LOST—A fine male bull terrier, white with brown spot over ear, answers name of Boxer, weight 40 lbs. Suitable reward paid to finder. Burton Smith, Temple Court.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Board and room by couple, in congenial, private family, immediately. C. N., care Constitution.

BOARD WANTED—By a young lady in private family, where there are no children. Address Miss M., care Constitution.

WANTED—Good room and board for young couple in private family. J. N., care Constitution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Smart men and women to furnish stories, sketches, poems, etc., for leading periodicals and newspapers. Send 50c in silver for a year's subscription and we will guarantee to find a market for your matter. We act as literary agents for subscribers to our periodical only. Inclose subscriptions with your answer to this ad., or no attention will be paid to your letter. Address The Virginia Magazine, Berryville, Va. 1-15-5t

ANY person who will distribute circulars for $3 daily should address Standard Co., 4 Wells, Chicago. Steady position; no canvassing.

WE guarantee our pork sausage to be all pork. Try it. Thomas & Garner, 'phone 87. 138 Peachtree street.

MEDICAL.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. Ask your druggist. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 6-28 thur sun tues

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Young man stenographer who can furnish Remington machine. Name references and salary expected. A. L. P., care Constitution.

MAN of good address as salesman in office of medicine business; moderate salary; one who can use typewriter preferred. Address Drawer M, City.

WANTED—Thorough retail drug man. Apply Jacobs' Pharmacy, 23 Whitehall street.

WANTED—A single, energetic, young man for office work; must have some experience in stenography and typewriting, good at figures, and capable to learn a business that requires good judgment of work and making bids. A permanent place for the right party. Address Energy, care Constitution.

RELIABLE managers everywhere. Introduce latest oil-gas burner; heats, cooks, bakes perfectly in any stove without odor, ashes or trouble. Natural gas from cheapest coal oil. Write for information, territory and free outfit. Columbia Burner Co., Washington, D. C. 1 13 2t

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade now and be prepared for the spring rush; special inducements to applicants from distance for thirty days, two months' term complete; $12 to $15 weekly paid graduates; also locations to start business. We have the best proposition ever offered young men. Catalogue and particulars mailed free. Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A first-class coffin machine man. He must be experienced and competent to operate any machine. Applicants must furnish references and state wages. The Carolina Mfg. Co., Newberry, S. C.

ONE HUNDRED reliable and energetic men wanted to represent the Aetna Life Insurance Company in this state. Now is the time to get into a lucrative profession. Men without experience who can furnish satisfactory evidence as to character and energy will be taught the business free of charge. John M. Green & Co., managers, 904-5-6-7 Prudential building.

WANTED—Live, energetic solicitors, with or without experience, to represent the New York Life Insurance Company in Georgia, Florida or Tennessee. For terms apply to R. H. Plant, Manager, Macon, Ga. 12 23 30t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper or general office clerk; will work cheap first month; references given. Address B. M. C., Central Hotel, City.

WANTED—Work of any kind. Have office experience, and write good hand; and not afraid of work; excellent references. Address "Work," care Constitution 1-15-3t

WANTED—Salesmen.

WANTED—An experienced typewriter salesman to sell a new and up to date standard machine that will soon be the most popular on the market. Can either travel or sell in city. Be sure and send references. Postoffice box 555, city.

WANTED—A good, reliable, energetic traveler to represent us in Georgia. Los Angeles Fruit Cider Co., St. Louis.

SALESMEN!—For cigars; new plan; quick sales; good business; big money. Consumers' Cigar Co., 634 S. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo. 1-1-tf sun tues thur

WANTED—Traveling ex-insurance men, drummers and others for entire south. Big profits. Box 222, Atlanta, Ga. 12-30-tf

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

ARCHITECTS, contractors, supply dealers, insurance agents and other business men will find our "Daily Construction Bulletin" and "Weekly Construction Sheet" invaluable in securing news in advance of all other sources from the southern states. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

THE INAUGURATION ON JANUARY 15, 1901, OF

"THE CHICAGO AND FLORIDA SPECIAL"

Between Chicago, Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Affords Three Daily Trains Between Atlanta and Chicago and Unequaled Service Between Atlanta and Florida Points via

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

"THE CHICAGO AND FLORIDA SPECIAL," ONE OF AMERICA'S FINEST TRAINS, consists of Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, Club and Composite Cars, Observation Cars, Dining Cars, Baggage and Mail Cars; entire train running through between St. Augustine, Atlanta, Cincinnati and Chicago. No change of any kind, passengers or baggage. All meals served en route.

Train Leaves Atlanta for Chicago
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, 10:35 P. M,
Arrives CHICAGO Following Evening 8:00 p. m.

Train Leaves Atlanta for St. Augustine
DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY, 9:50 A. M.
Arrives at St. Augustine Same Day, 8:00 p. m. Arrives Jacksonville 7:00 p. m.

Also Through Sleeping Cars to Cleveland, O., Pittsburg, Pa., and Detroit, Mich. Dining Car Service Unequaled. Full information will be cheerfully given by any Southern Railway Agent.

S. H. HARDWICK, General Passenger Agent.
W. H. TAYLOE, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

BROOKS MORGAN, DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT, Atlanta, Georgia.

BROUGHTON'S CHARGES TURNED DOWN BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS

THE board of police commissioners last night finally disposed of the much agitated charges made against certain members of the police department by Rev. L. G. Broughton, and formally exonerated all of the policemen who were on duty at the exposition grounds during the jockey club meet. It will be remembered that Dr. Broughton charged that some of these policemen had been gambling on the races and drinking, but when the police board called for the names they were not produced.

The finishing touches were put to what has proved quite a sensation by the passing of the following resolution, introduced by Commissioner English:

"Resolved, That, whereas the Reverend L. G. Broughton has utterly failed to furnish this board with the names of any police officer or officers who were laying around the race track during the late fair, drinking whisky, therefore, be it resolved, that said officers be and they are hereby fully exonerated from such charge."

Commissioner Fox stated that no officers had been named, and he thought that the names of all of the officers who were on duty at the race track should be mentioned, in order that all reflection would be removed from them. To this, answer was made that all of the officers who did duty there and the entire police force was included in the resolution.

Commissioner English stated that he presented the resolution simply to complete the record. This probably marks the concluding chapter to this rather interesting story.

Patrolman J. W. Dodd was tried by the board for failing to properly patrol his beat, and for going to sleep while on duty. The officer pleaded guilty, and gave as an excuse for going to sleep that he had lost some sleep on account of a sick baby. He said that he was not asleep more than fifteen minutes, when he was awakened by Sergeant Abbott.

The sergeant and Patrolman Hill testified as to finding the officer asleep in a stairway on Whitehall street. The board went into executive session and decided to suspend Officer Dodd for thirty days.

No More Politics.

Chief of Police Manly yesterday issued an order forbidding the members of the police department from participating in politics. This order comes somewhat in the nature of a surprise, and it is the supposition that it has special reference to the approaching election of the member of the board of police commissioners.

The order of the chief follows:

"No officer or member of the police force will be allowed to advocate the claims of any person for any office, whether city, state, county or national government."

The impression prevails that the chief desires to forestall any too much active interest on the part of the members of the force in the election of the commissioner. This is the only matter to which the order could specially refer, as there are no other elections on just at present in which the policemen would likely be interested.

VAUDEVILLE SCORES BIG SUCCESS AT THE LYCEUM

The time seems to have arrived when the Lyceum is given a fine opportunity to rehabilitate its fallen fortunes and to take a recognized and distinctive place among the playhouses of Atlanta.

The splendid audience that packed the building last night set at naught the popular theory that the public will not patronize a theater that is not located in the heart of the city. At best this was simply a theory. Other and greater drawbacks have served to keep the theater-going public away from the Lyceum during the past years. The public wants to be amused and doesn't object to an extra block or so provided it is rewarded with amusement of a sufficiently good order.



Mrs. Alice Shaw and Her Twin Daughters, Whose Whistling Act Was One of the Hits of Last Night's Vaudeville Bill at the Lyceum.

What it will not do, is to go out of its way to see mediocre performances if it has an inkling of the fact in advance.

Vaudeville seems to have been the one thing needful to provoke popular interest in a playhouse which has met with a singular series of misfortunes. This interest was substantially manifested last night by an audience which any theater might have been proud of. Every seat in the lower portion of the house was taken and many stood in the aisles; the boxes were filled with fashionable people who applauded the various acts liberally, while the balcony and gallery were crowded to capacity. But mere size was not the most marked characteristic of the house. It was a representative and discriminating audience in which the fashionable element was liberally represented.

If the audience was large, it was likewise appreciative. During the entire eight acts, which followed each other in quick succession, it was kept in a continual ripple of merriment. No one left until the last act had been concluded and the popular verdict was one of absolute approval.

Last night's bill merited the audience that greeted and the enthusiasm with which it was received. Taken as a whole the evening's entertainment was capital. There were special acts alone worth the price of admission, and with the exception of two, all were good.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew in a clever little skit, "When Two Hearts Are Won," made a distinctive hit. The abbreviated farce, which consumes only about fifteen minutes, is full of snap and go and has the rare merit of originality. "When Two Hearts are Won" might be termed a modernized edition of "The Taming of the Shrew," plus the latter day vernacular of the stables which plays an important part. Mrs. Drew was at her best, but Mr. Drew was unfortunately suffering from sore throat which gave him considerable annoyance and caused his lines to lose force.

Mrs. Alice Shaw and her twin daughters scored heavily. Mrs. Shaw whistled as beautifully as in the years gone by when she was first heard in Atlanta, and the edition of her daughters adds materially to the pleasure of her act. One number alone, "The Tiger Lily," rendered by the trio with exquisite effect, amply repaid one for attendance.

Deltorelli, Stephens and Deltorelli in a mixed musical and acrobatic act, Bennett and Young in illustrated songs, the Cudara family, a troup of clever Japs with a number of intelligent dogs were all good. About the only act that the audience would have cared to cut was that of Williamson and Stone, a team billed under the misplaced term of "black face comedians."

A matinee will be given this afternoon and the same bill will be presented at matinee and night during the remainder of the week.

S. J. O.

The Old Homestead.

"The Old Homestead" is one of those plays that never grow old. Age does not affect it, for after being performed continuously for nearly a quarter of a century it is as potent to charm today as when Denman Thompson first presented it.

Now that the romantic drama has to such a large extent monopolized the boards with its presentation of impossible and grotesquely heroic scenes, it is a pleasure to find a play that depends for its charm upon pure naturalness and homely situations; that does not become ridiculous with repetition, but improves with every visit, as the charms of an old friend increase with every return.

Denman Thompson, of course, is the star. As the old New England farmer possessing natural acumen, but without the knowledge gained from experience in the world; his work is the perfection of art and seems to ring with the sound of true naturalness.

The work of the male quartet in the first act was excellent and they were recalled four times by a clamorous audience. Fred Clare, as Happy Jack, the philosophic tramp with gentlemanly instincts, got all that was possible out of his part, though in the last act he was a trifle too stiff. Mr. Gus Kammerlee as Henry Hopkins, the playmate of Joshua, who has moved to New York and amassed a fortune, is graceful and natural, and Messrs. Carter and Clark as Cy Prime and Seth Perkins, are well nigh perfect. There is very little opportunity for the Arbuine members of the company, but Miss Annie Thompson as Rickety Ann, did good work.

The Aubrey stock company opened a two weeks' engagement last night at the Columbia to an audience that filled every part of the popular playhouse. This company left a splendid name here on their former visit and this was in part responsible for the big opening last night. A scenic melodrama, "The Land of the Living," was put on. It proved to be a strong play with an interesting plot, which held the attention of the audience throughout the entire five acts.

Tonight the Aubrey company will be seen in "For the Love of a Woman." Specialties will be given between acts.

For cleverness of comedians and beauty of singers, "The Telephone Girl," which will be presented here with all its original sprightliness on Friday ad Saturday at the Grand, has no superior on the stage of the period. Doubtless there are thousands of people who have seen it from two to four times, which is proof positive of its immense popularity. This season the cast is, if possible, improved, as the old members of the old organization remain and the newcomers are said to be superior to their predecessors. The success of the play in every large city last and the previous season was simply phenomenal. The press everywhere teemed with laudatory notices and "The Telephone Girl" was universally hailed as the legitimate successor of her pretty sister, "The Belle of New York."

The Rays will appear and "A Hot Old Time" will be presented at the Grand Wednesday afternoon and evening with the original scenery and strongly augmented cast. It has been the policy of the Rays ever since the original success, nearly four seasons ago, to improve the production at every opportunity, and the methods employed have naturally resulted in growing favor that has lifted the Rays and the piece to the very pinnacle of success. One secret of the great hit of "A Hot Old Time" is its absolute freedom from anything that is objectionable or offensive.

One of the latest New York successes is the dramatic play, "A Young Wife," which will be seen here Thursday, January 17th, matinee and night, at the Grand. It had a long run last season at the Fourteenth street theater, New York, and will be presented here with Frank Tannehill, Jr. The first act shows the library of Judson Douglass, the New York banker, where a robbery is committed by his son, Hubert, who, years before, had been discarded by his father.

VOTED FOR BRYAN AND STEVENSON

Georgia's Electors Cast Ballots for Defeated Candidates.

REVILL ELECTED MESSENGER

Phillips, of Louisville, Had Six Votes on First Ballot, but Combination Defeated Him—Dupont Made Permanent President.

"We have settled our differences," said Fulton Colville yesterday just before the Georgia electoral college was called to order at noon in the senate chamber. "I am to be temporary president and Mr. Dupont permanent president of the college."

Thus was avoided a contest for that honor, but there was a warm fight for the position of messenger, which finally went to Colonel W. T. Revill, of Greenville, over J. R. Phillips, of Louisville, who had six votes on the first ballot.

The result of the election for messenger was due to a comoination against Mr. Phillips, whose six votes, it seemed, would carry him through. Colonel Revill had only three votes on the first ballot and J. W. Greer, of Macon, had four. Then the tide began to turn. A little quiet work was done among the electors and the vote on the second ballot brought Colonel Revill to the front with six votes to four for Phillips and three for Greer. On the third ballot Phillips had five votes, Revill five and Greer three.

The contest was decided on the fourth ballot, Messrs. Strickland and Fullwood changing their votes from Mr. Greer, at his request, to Colonel Revill. The vote stood: Revill 7, Phillips 4, and Greer 2. Mr. Phillips's election was predicted as certain before the meeting of the college, but the combination against him proved too strong. Mr. Strickland's motion to make the vote for Colonel Revill unanimous was unanimously carried.

The college was called to order at noon by J. P. Jacoway, of Trenton. Mr. Dupont nominated Hon. Fulton Colville for temporary president. He was unanimously elected and upon assuming the chair said in part:

"We are called together today to perform a perfunctory duty—to cast our ballots for the defeated candidate for president of our country. If right should always triumph, it behooves the leaders of our country to consider why the democrats were defeated. The principles of the democratic party are right and I believe in their final triumph.

"It behooves us to consider the causes of our defeat. One cause was the division in our ranks. We did not meet the enemy in solid phalanx. There has been some talk of reorganization, suggested by the minority. The minority cannot organize the majority, and it would be foolish in the minority to desert the majority. We must consider our past, come together and organize under democratic principles. We have won in the past and we ought to win in the future."

Mr. Colville said party harmony was absolutely essential to this end and democrats should all work to the end of bringing it about.

Augustus Dupont, of Dupont, Clinch county, was then placed in nomination and elected permanent president. He thanked the members of the college for the honor. Steve Postell was then elected secretary.

The roll call showed all the electors present, as follows: State at large, Fulton Colville, Atlanta; Augustus Dupont, Dupont; first district, W. W. Shepard, Savannah; second, C. W. Fullwood, Tifton; third, W. C. Nottingham, Jeffersonville; fourth, Ben F. McLaughlin, Greenville; fifth, Edward Latham, Atlanta; sixth, J. M. Strickland, Griffin; seventh, J. P. Jacoway, Trenton; eighth, A. G. McCurry, Hartwell; ninth, J. J. Kimsey, Cleveland; tenth, T. E. Massengale, Norwood; eleventh, A. E. Cochran, Blackshear.

The necessary papers upon which to make the certificate of the vote were read, and on motion it was decided to request the attendance of Attorney General Terrell to decide any knotty problems that might arise.

Mr. Terrell said the electors might vote either by ballot or viva voce. A viva voce vote was then taken for president, some of the electors voting for William Jennings Bryan, some for William J. Bryan and others for W. J. Bryan. They were aware, however, that he was one and the same man. Then another vote was taken by ballot with the same result.

Just here Mr. Terrell suggested that it might be best to vote viva voce, for if it were by ballot it would be possible for some men to vote for another candidate without it being known who did it.

Thirteen votes were cast viva voce for Adlai E. Stevenson for vice president.

On resolution of Mr. Massengale it was decided to elect the messenger by ballot. Mr. Massengale nominated J. R. Phillips, of Louisville; Mr. McLaughlin nominated Colonel W. T. Revill, editor of The Meriwether Vindicator, and J. W. Greer, of Macon, was placed before the college by Mr. Strickland. The result was the election of Colonel Revill, as stated above. The messenger receives from the general government $300 and 20 cents per mile traveled each way to and from Washington.

It was ordered that the secretary be requested to write up the minutes in the electoral college book, kept in the office of the secretary of state, for which service he will receive $16.

The electors took a recess until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when they met to sign the certificates of their vote. There were three of these. One was sent to Washington to the president of the senate by registered mail last night. Another was turned over to the messenger to be taken to Washington next month, and the third was transmitted to Governor Candler to be filed. This completed the business and the college adjourned sine die.

Sale of Disston Lands Ordered.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 14.—(Special.)—A foreclosure sale of all the Disston Land Company's land in Florida, together with the mules, wagons, farming implements, dredges, etc., on February 4, 1901, has been ordered and will be advertised this month, the sale to take place in Kissimmee. This means the putting on the market the 2,000,000 acres that have been tied up and withheld from settlers for number of years.

CANDLER TRIES SEVERAL CASES

Nine Convictions and Two Acquittals the Day's Business.

DOCKET WAS A VARIED ONE

Will Hightower Convicted—He Got Two Years.

IKE WHEELER CASE WAS POSTPONED

Owing to the Volume of Business Judge Candler Will Doubtless Hold Court All Next Week.

Judge John S. Candler yesterday disposed of eleven cases in the criminal superior court. All of the defendants were negroes, with two exceptions. The record of the session is nine convictions and two acquittals. The maximum sentence imposed during the day was seven years and the minimum a fine of $50 or six months.

Judge Candler held only one session of the court yesterday, and this will be done probably for the next three or four days. This action is in accordance with instructions to Judge Candler by his physician. The judge has been ill for several days, and his physician advised him to hold only one session a day until he gets stronger. The sessions will convene at 8:30 o'clock in the morning and adjourn at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The proceedings of yesterday follow:

Gus Bloomer, John McDonald and Dave Williams, colored, were given seven and five years respectively for burglarizing the house of another negro man. Bloomer plead guilty, but the judge gave him two years more than the other two, because he had sworn falsely on the witness stand in an effort to acquit them.

J. M. Belcher, colored, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for shooting a negro woman. He was charged with assault to murder. James Mitchell, a white man, received a two years' sentence for burglarizing the residence of E. M. Horine, treasurer of the Grand opera house. Will Hightower, colored, was convicted of the charge of assault to murder and was also given two years.

Logan Cross, colored, was convicted of assault to murder and on the recommendation of the jury was given twelve months.

W. H. Dozier, colored, was given a fine of $50 or six months for larceny from the person. Ruby Bailey, F. M. Gant and Paul Johnson, all colored, received sentences of twelve months for assault to murder. Fred Cole, a white man, was acquitted of the charge of larceny from the person, and Howard Connally and Ernest Pledger, colored, were found not guilty of the charge of burglary.

The Ike Wheeler murder case was called yesterday morning, but was postponed until Wednesday. Judge Candler states that court will likely be in session this week and next week, owing to the volume of business.

Cotton Mill Ready for Work.

Huntsville, Ala., January 14.—(Special.) The Lowe cotton mill building is now entirely finished on the exterior and the heating apparatus is being placed in position. The machinery will probably arrive in the next ten days. The town of Merrimack is now thoroughly lighted with street lamps there by the Merrimack Mill Company.

"A dozen on the shell," some celery and a pint of Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne is a lunch for the gods.

PLUMBING CONTRACT IS LET.

Work Is To Be Done at Five of the City Schools at Once.

Mayor Mims yesterday signed the contract calling for plumbing in five of the city schools. The cost of the work will be $1,695.

The schools to be benefited by having new plumbing will be the Girls' High school, Fraser street school, Formwalt street school, Williams street school and State street school.

Jennings & Gresham was the firm of contractors that secured the work. It is understood the work is to be done as soon as possible.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Change of Schedule W. and A. R. R.

The Western and Atlantic railroad and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway will change schedule as follows on January 14th:

Leave Atlanta 8:15 a. m., 4:05 p. m., 8:05 p. m.

Arrive Atlanta 8 a. m., 11:35 a. m., 7:30 p. m.

No change in schedule of Marietta accommodation trains. Pullman Palace Buffet Sleeping Cars. Atlanta to St. Louis and Chicago through without change on both morning and evening departures from Atlanta.

Train leaving Atlanta 4:05 p. m. runs solid to Louisville with Pullman Palace Buffet Sleeping Car. Atlanta to Louisville and Cincinnati through without change.

C. E. HARMAN,
General Passenger Agent.

STANDARD DIARIES.
Are a necessary part of every good office equipment. See the different sizes and shapes at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

GRAND JURY IN SESSION.

The Man with the Still Will Occupy Much of Its Time This Week.

The federal grand jury convened yesterday morning and waded through a mass of moonshine evidence. At the close of their day's labors they had returned twenty-eight true bills.

In the bankruptcy department, M. L. Bates qualified as receiver for the American Building and Loan association, filing a bond of $10,000.

M. Hirsch, as trustee for the stock of the insolvent Schiff-Weber Clothing company, filed a bond of $5,000.

STRAYED OR STOLEN
Two mouse-colored Mules, weighing respectively 1,000 and 1,200 pounds. Liberal reward will be paid by returning them to
A. McD. WILSON,
68 North Broad Street.

What is the Matter with You?



You Say You Feel Sick All Over?

Dr. Greene's Nervura BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY
Is Just What You Need to Put You In Perfect Health.

"I don't know what is the matter with me—I feel sick all over!" is the exclamation of the sick, debilitated and run down.

A dozen fingers would hardly suffice to point out your troubles—a pain here, a weakness there; headache, bad digestion, poor appetite, biliousness, constipation. You are nervous, irritable, sleepless, weak and discouraged. You have no ambition, energy or strength to work, and you feel blue, restless, miserable.

What you need is—

Dr. Greene's Nervura
Blood and Nerve Remedy

THE MEDICINE WHICH MAKES PEOPLE WELL

You will find it the grandest restorative in existence, the greatest giver of health, strength, vigor and vitality the world has ever known. Take Dr. Greene's Nervura at once—you will never regret it for it will make you well and strong.

Doctors, Druggists and the People Recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura.

The well-known druggist, CHARLES W. EGGLESTON, Esq., 329 Park Ave., Worcester, Mass., says: "Some time ago I was taken with nervous prostration, I suffered terribly with my nerves and could get no sleep at all. I became fearfully exhausted, my stomach was in a terrible condition from dyspepsia, and I could eat hardly anything.

"I used several medicines but without benefit. Being in the drug business myself, and having had many customers speak in the highest terms of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I determined to try it. After taking only one-half bottle I began to feel much better. I slept soundly all night, and my appetite was splendid. After taking three bottles, I ate three square meals a day and had not the slightest distress. My nerves were perfectly strong and I felt like a new man, being completely cured of all my troubles. Out of the respect I bear the manufacturers of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and my desire to have the sick and suffering made well and strong, I heartily recommend it to people who are sick, and especially to people who are the same as I was, nervous and inclined toward dyspepsia, and indigestion, and suffering from not being able to sleep well at night."

Take Dr. Greene's Nervura
BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY
and Get Back Your Health and Strength.

Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, is the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He has remedies for all forms of disease, and offers ts give free consultation and advice, personally or by letter. You can tell or write your troubles to Dr. Greene, for all communications are confidential, and letters are answered in plain sealed envelopes.

CLARENCE MOORE CANDIDATE

Would Be Clerk of the Recorder's Court.

CITY TAX COMMITTEE MEETS

Jake Mole To Get Free License To Sell Candy and Lunches on Streets.

A meeting of the tax committee of the city council was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock and a number of free licenses were recommended granted to disabled people.

Among those so favored was Jake Mole, rag picker. Jake appeared before the committee to ask for a free license to sell candy and lunches on the streets.

Jake Mole has long been one of the city's most picturesque characters and if the recommendation of the tax committee is favorably acted upon he will doubtless be seen in a new role.

A unique letter was received by the committee from some one, presumably an Italian, in Birmingham, Ala., inquiring the rate of license he would be required to pay to operate a steam peanut roaster and popcorn popper on the streets of Atlanta.

The communication was couched in humorous dialect and contained the information that the "popper" was a machine of such elegance as that it might be considered an ornament to the thoroughfares of any city. The machine, continued the writer, was certainly worth 5 cents to look at, although the privilege to charge any such rate was waived.

After invoking divine blessing upon the devoted heads of the members of the committee the Birmingham man stated that he trusted that permission to bring the machine here be granted upon advantageous terms to himself.

Considerable interest was felt in the meeting of the tax committee yesterday as it was supposed that some action might be taken in the matter of electing a clerk of the recorder's court. This, however, was not mentioned during the session of the committee, that body occupying itself exclusively with routine business up for consideration.

R. C. Bosche, the present clerk of the recorder's court, is being opposed by Clarence Moore, and it is understood that Charles Wynn is also in the race. The committee, it seems, is in no great hurry about the matter and it is not known when the claims of the applicants will be considered.

Councilman S. C. Glass became a member of the tax committee yesterday, he and Councilman A. Q. Adams changing places on committees. Councilman Glass was originally appointed a member of the streets committee and Councilman Adams on the tax committee. Mr. Glass is now on the tax committee, while Mr. Adams goes to the streets committee.

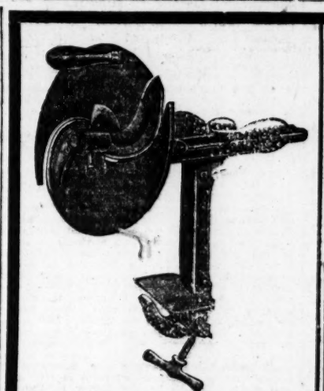
SCOTS REMEMBER BURNS.

Birthday of Poet Will Be Celebrated Appropriately.

The birthday of Robert Burns will be commemorated by Scots in Atlanta with appropriate exercises to be held January 25th. The programme is in course of preparation and will be announced later. Those who desire to participate will please address Donald M. Bain, 308 Prudential building.

Negro Loses a Foot.

Selma, Ala., January 14.—(Special.)—John Bailey, a negro boy employed at the chemical works, had his leg torn off by the machinery there yesterday.



"The Sterling"

Makes Cold Slaw, Saratoga Chips, French Fried Potatoes, Potato Straws, Squares for Soups, cuts all kinds of vegetables, slices sausage and cooked meats, cuts up anything for Salads, Mince Meats for pies, etc. Has a greater variety of uses than any Slicer made.

PRICE $1.50

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.

Sheriff's Sales for February, 1901.

Will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1901, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

One Remington typewriter, No. 56695, which can be seen at the office of Atlanta Railway and Power Company, in Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga. Levied on as the property of the Atlanta Railway and Power Company to satisfy the witness fees on a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of F. M. Jackson vs. said Atlanta Railway and Power Company.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying, being and situated in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. 79 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton, county, Georgia, commencing at a point on the west side of Luckie street, between Nesbit street and Merritts avenue at the northeast corner of A. L. Harris, now the Lapford property; running thence north along the west side of Luckie street 50 feet, thence west 130 feet to a 10-foot alley, thence south along the east side of said alley 50 feet, thence east 130 feet to beginning, being lot 2 of the sub-division of the Gresham property and known as No. 438 Luckie street. Levied on as the property of George L. James to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of R. S. Johnson vs. said George L. James.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot No. 87 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton, county, Georgia, in block H of the sub-division of the Sherman property, as shown by L. A. Frierson's plat of land of said sub-division dated April 30, 1884, which plat is on file at the city engineer's office of city of Atlanta and is made a part of this description, situated as follows: Beginning at a point 100 feet from the northeast corner of Wilson and Arthur streets, running thence 50 feet along Wilson street and extending back the same width 100 feet to a 10-foot alley. Levied on as the property of Thomas H. Gibson and Henry Simmons to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Georgia Loan, Savings and Banking Company vs. said Thomas H. Gibson and Henry Simmons.

JOHN W. NELMS, Sheriff.

December 31, 1900.
jan 1 8 15 22.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

PETER LYNCH

At 95 Whitehall St.

Dealer in foreign and domestic wines, liquors, tobaccos and all such goods as belong with a first-class liquor store, in fact, it is called by a large number of my customers headquarters for fine and pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes.

Peter Lynch is also running No. 7 W. Mitchell street as his great variety store and is daily getting more and more established as such. He has just received a fresh lot of turnip seeds, also on hand fruit jars such as Mason's metal top, Mason's improved glass top and Millville and Woodbury pints, quarts and half gallons.

100 empty spirit and wine barrels, half barrels and kegs. Terms cash.

At 12 o'clock today I will offer that four story store 51 and 53 Alabama street to the highest bidder. H. L. WILSON.

CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the Mayor and General Council, will be received at the office of the city clerk, until 3 p. m., Monday, February 4th, for furnishing the following material and executing the following work for the city of Atlanta during the year 1901:

Furnishing and setting tile sidewalks and cement curbing, furnishing and setting stone curbing, furnishing brick and laying sidewalks, furnishing broken stone for McAdam streets, furnishing chert for McAdam streets, relaying granite block pavements, furnishing cement, furnishing vitrified sewer pipe, furnishing cast-iron catch-basin and man-hole covers, steps, etc., furnishing brick and constructing sewers. Specifications can be seen at the office of the city engineer after January 21st. A certified check for $500 must accompany each bid. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

H. C. COLLIER,
Commissioner Public Works.
R. M. CLAYTON, City Engineer.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON.—Daisy Brown Gray vs. W. M. Gray. (Divorce.) No. 7799. Fulton Superior Court, Spring Term, 1900. (Motion for a new trial.) (Rule.)

Read and considered. Let the motion be filed. Let defendant show cause before me on March 9, 1901, why the motion for new trial should not be granted as prayed. Let service be perfected by publishing a certified copy of this rule, with proper caption, showing the term, number and name of case, and the verdict found, twice a month for two months in the paper in which the sheriff's advertisements are published in said county. Also let attorney who was appointed by the court as amicus curiae be served and his appointment is extended to the hearing of this motion.

J. H. LUMPKIN,
January 3, 1901. Judge S. C. A. C.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON.—(Verdict). We, the jury, find that sufficient proofs have been submitted for our consideration to warrant us in finding for the plaintiff, against the defendant in the above stated case, A partial divorce, and we also find upon legal principles between the parties in said case.

This December 10, 1900.
JOHN W. GRANT, Foreman.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON.—I, Arnold Broyles, clerk of the superior court of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy from the files and records of this court of the rule with proper caption, showing term, number and name of case and verdict found, as specified in order of court dated January 3, 1901, in the case of Daisy Brown Gray vs. W. M. Gray. No. 7799, Spring Term, 1900, Fulton superior court.

ARNOLD BROYLES,
Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County, Georgia.

Ink Used on This Paper Made by the
STANDARD Printing Ink Co.
CINCINNATI, O.

COTTON OPENED AND CLOSED EASY

Initial Trades Were at Decline of 4 to 6 Points.

THE SELLING WAS GENERAL

Liverpool Was Weak and a Seller. New Orleans and South Worked on Bull Side—Interior and Port Receipts Below Estimates.

New York, January 14.—The cotton market opened easy with prices 4 to 6 points lower. This loss was soon increased to a matter of 10@12 points by active selling from all directions, led by tired holders. The English cables were the cause of the decline and selling here, having reflected a weak situation in Liverpool, where both departments had suffered from liquidation. The basis for the heaviness abroad was large c. i. f. offerings by nervous spot holders and a big crop estimate issued here Saturday. Liverpool continued weak to the close and sold from time to time here. New Orleans and the south generally worked on the bull side. Receipts at the ports and interior towns fell considerably short of estimates, with all indications pointing to continued light arrivals. Demand for desirable grades spot cotton was reported active for export and domestic mill uses. Fresh liquidation carried prices to the low point of the day at the close. The market was finally easy with prices net 10 to 17 points lower.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, January 14.—There has been some improvement in the general demand for cotton goods today, but the market is still quiet. The attendance of buyers is increasing and a better business is likely during the week. No change in tone of prices can be noted in direction so far as staple cottons are concerned. Woolen goods are selling best in cloakings for next fall; good business done in these.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Quiet; middling 9⅝c.
Liverpool—Easier; middling 5 17-32d.
New York—Dull; middling 10c.
New Orleans—Quiet; middling 9 9-16c.
Savannah—Quiet; middling 9⅝c.
Galveston—Easy; middling 9⅝c.
Norfolk—Quiet; middling 9 9-16c.
Mobile—Easy; middling 9⅝c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 9½c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 9⅝c.
Charleston—Quiet; middling 9½c.
Houston—Easy; middling 9⅝c.
St. Louis—Dull; middling 9⅝c.

The following is the statement of receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK.	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Saturday	85	63	186	10	13405	15209
Monday	169	313	15	134	13574	15388
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	254	375	201	144		

The following was the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Closing bid and asked.
January	9 75	9 75	9 67	9 69	9 69
February	9 48	9 48	9 40	9 41	9 37-39
March	9 45	9 45	9 33	9 35	9 34-35
April	9 37	9 37	9 31	9 31	9 30-32
May	9 41	9 41	9 30	9 31	9 30-31
June	9 37	9 37	9 34	9 34	9 28-29
July	9 35	9 35	9 27	9 27	9 26-27
August	9 04	9 04	8 98	8 98	8 97-98
September	8 58	8 58	8 58	8 58	8 50-54
October	8 17	8 20	8 17	8 17	8 15-18
November	....	....	....	....	....
December	....	....	....	....	....

Futures closed easy.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCKS.	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Saturday	18647	23575	27112	37644	853055	976665
Monday	22783	25512	9337	18864	859957	966827
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesd'y	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	41430	49087	36449	56505		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

January	9 32	July	9 21
February	9 29	August	8 92
March	9 27	September	8 40
April	9 25	October	....
May	9 24	November	....
June	9 22	December	....

Futures closed barely steady.

Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, January 14—12:15 p.m.—Cotton, spot business moderate with prices easier; middling uplands 5¼; sales 8,000; American 7,800; speculation and export 500; receipts 20,000; all American.

Futures opened quiet.

	Open'g.	Closing.	
January	5 24-64	5 22½	Sellers
January-February	5 22-64	5 20	Buyers
February-March	5 19-64	5 18	Buyers
March-April	5 17-64	5 16	Sellers
April-May	5 15-64	5 14	Sellers
May-June	5 14-64	5 11½	Buyers
June-July	5 11-64	5 09	Buyers
July-August	5 08-64	5 06½	Sellers
August-September	4 59-64	4 57	Buyers

Futures closed easy.

New York, January 14.—Cotton dull; sales 1,700 bales; middling uplands 10; gulf 10¼; net receipts 431; gross 6,385; stock 98,247.

New Orleans, January 14.—Cotton quiet; sales 2,650; middling 9 9-16; receipts 10,184; stock 352,905.

Galveston, January 14.—Cotton easy; middling 9⅝; sales 700; recipts 5,158; stock 18,119.

Mobile, January 14.—Cotton easy; middling 9⅝; sales 300; receipts 546; stock 32,982.

Savannah, January 14.—Cotton quiet; middling 9 7-16; sales 998; receipts 2,869; stock 115,508.

Charleston, January 14.—Cotton quiet; middling 9½; sales 50; receipts 453; stock 15,068.

Wilmington, January 14.—Cotton firm; middling 9½; receipts 444; stock 9,717.

Norfolk, January 14.—Cotton quiet; middling 9 9-16; sales 103; receipts 1,323; stock 29,983.

Baltimore, January 14.—Cotton nominal; middling 10⅛; receipts 1,300; stock 10,323.

Boston, January 14.—Cotton dull; middling 10⅛; receipts net 639; gross 1,57.

Philadelphia, Jnuary 14.—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅛; receipts 16; stock 4,976.

St. Louis, January 14.—Cotton dull; middling 9⅝; receipts 3,780; stock 74,861.

Memphis, January 14.—Cotton steady; middling 9½; receipts 4,415; shipments 6,572; sales 1,600; stock 153,781.

Augusta, January 14.—Cotton steady; middling 9⅝; sales 156; receipts 865; stock 58,188.

Houston, January 14.—Cotton easy; middling 9⅝; sales 151; receipts 8,790; stock 112,093.

Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, January 14.—Cotton in Liverpool declined 1-32d on spots; middling 5½d; futures opened about 3-64d down, ruled feverish and closed at a decline of 3½ to 4½ points. Advices from Liverpool much poorer than expected by local bulls and caused this market to open about 6 points lower and rule weaker during the forenoon on liquidation sales of near months and moderate demand. Receipts are estimated 25,000 bales today against 45,500 last week and 25,000 same day a year ago. We hear of about 20,000 bales en route from Texas for selling against January contracts. Our New York correspondent wires that Liverpool cables this morning that Manchester has done a good business lately and expects spinners to increase takings. However, our market feels the influence of unusual dullness on this side, particularly for spots and cotton goods also. The chances of our stocks being increased reduces chances for manipulation. Port receipts 22,783, against 25552 last year. New Orleans expects tomorrow 12,000 to 13,000 against 11,284, Houston 8,000 to 9,000 against 6,485.

C. W. Lee & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to Atlanta Cotton and Stock Exchange.

New York, January 14.—Good parties bought cotton on this morning's decline, believing a splendid opportunity existed for a better market. Liverpool went off under the big Wilson estimate and large offerings from the south. It is interesting to note, however, that the latter was low grade, undesirable staple. Private wires at 9:45 this morning stated that good grades were wanted in large amounts at old prices. We believe in purchases on all weak spots. The south and west are good buyers, and Wall street too is taking cotton. The market is holding steady on straggling room purchases and light demand from New Orleans, based on reasonably small estimates for tomorrow's receipts and official confirmation of well sustained prices in southern spot markets. New Orleans is holding significantly firm, believed to be on expectation of a higher Liverpool market tomorrow and of an improved speculative demand. The market had a relapse at the close under a wave of liquidation which carried everything before it. Sentiment in the last ten minutes was bearish, and the outlook at the moment is rather gloomy as to a bull market. Yet the light receipts may rally Liverpool in the morning.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter

New York, January 14.—European advices were distinctly lower than anticipated with the weakness most pronounced on the nearby deliveries. The weight of their stock, with discounts from every month to the summer positions brought this pressure to sell. Wilson's estimate of the crop had also the effect of checking the demand. Bombay receipts were 42,000 bales, against 18,000 bales last year. Manchester is reported as active and doing a good business, leading the local trade to expect a rally in Liverpool tomorrow. Outside liquidation was the main feature today based on Wilson's crop estimate, the Carnegie interview on the iron situation and the accumulation of cotton goods in the hands of the eastern and southern manufacturer, who reports business poor.

Holders of Cotton Not Anxious To Sell.

Ennis & Stoppani, under date of January 12th, say of cotton: "As we said when cotton was considerably lower, the future course of the market will depend on business conditions. If business is to be simply ordinary, while there will be practically a need for all cotton raised this year, still the price cannot be expected to advance further, but if business is to be good or very good, and we believe the latter will prove to be the case, then not alone will stocks be all absorbed, but there will be an urgent legitimate demand and later a speculative that will possibly cause the quotation to advance to old time records. India recovering from its terrible famine, will soon be a more liberal buyer. The opening up of China will probably result in an extended business that will put in the shade any former export business we have ever done. Africa, Cuba, Porto Rico and South American countries can be expected to be increasing buyers of American cotton goods. While England will go through a period of business depression and her requirements fall off, still the foreign demand is far in excess of the expected demand. If it keeps on our American mills will soon be very anxious about securing their cotton. The receipts from September 1st to January 10th inclusive are reported as 4,786,871 or 595,725 bales greater than 1899-1900, but the exports aggregated 3,495,110, or 661,223 bales greater than last year. So it can be readily seen that there is no accumulation of stocks, and this is with spot cotton selling at a premium over options. This argues that holders are not anxious to sell—and they would be if they did not have reason to believe the crop was short or the future particularly full of promise for higher prices."

James Riordan's Weekly Cotton Letter.

New York, January 14.—Cotton has been so dull this week as to border on stagnation. There have been short periods when the trading assumed fair proportions, but during most of the time the business has been very limited. Prices at first improved a little and then gave way, leaving the net result a shade in favor of the bears. The market has closely followed the various phases that the movement assumed, being firm when receipts were light and easy when they were full. The net decline in consequence is attributable to the figures of the week, which were, taken all in all, rather favorable to the shorts. The January deal has not been productive of any of its further augmentation. Trade reports in this country continue rather unsatisfactory, while Manchester advices are favorable in tone. The movement of supplies is still generally conceded to be the factor having the most potent influence upon the immediate future of the market. Both bulls and bears are counting on it for results favorable to their trade. The bears believing that, owing to the amount of cotton held in the south receipts must necessarily be large, while the bulls think that, as from now on last year's receipts increased materially in volume, the comparison will surely be such as to attract a fresh demand from spinners, regardless of the temporary movements of New York and Liverpool the southern markets stubbornly hold their own and furnish the main support to those who believe that present or even higher prices are justified by the situation. Speculation is temporarily out of cotton and therefore any upward move must be, at least, begun by trade demand. General sentiment among local operators is about evenly divided, strong interests being arrayed both for and against the market, and to these interests a break in the existing deadlock would be very welcome. I still believe that the high level of values renders the chances greatly against the bulls.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, January 14.—Liverpool cables were weaker than expected, futures being down 3-64d and spots 1-32d; middling uplands 5½d; sales 8,000. Our market opened 4 to 9 points lower on a general desire of longs to cover, and prices quickly lost an additional 5 to 6 points. The bear contingent placed some new short lines on the decline, the south buying lightly. Liverpool was the principal seller, the weakness in the spot market being the chief cause of the decline. Slight recoveries were made later on shorts taking profits, but the general disposition was downwards. The shorts renewed their attacks in the last hour and the market closed easy at about the lowest of the day with net declines of 10 to 17 points from Saturday's close.

Cotton Seed Oil and Meal.

New York, January 14.—The situation revealed further weakness of undertone, under pressure from the south, where similar heaviness prevails. Prices showed fractional declines. Prime crude barrels 26½c, nominal; prime summer yellow 30@31¼c; off summer yellow 29¼@30c; prime white 34@35c; prime winter yellow 35½@36c. Prime meal $25.

Memphis, Tenn., January 14.—Cotton seed oil: Carload lots per gallon, prime crude 46c; off crude 22@23c; prime summer yellow 27½c; choice cooking, summer yellow, less than carload lots, per gallon, 40c. Cotton seed meal and cake: Carload lots per ton, prime $19.25 @19.50.

Bagging and Ties.

Atlanta, January 14.—Bagging, 2-lb., 8¼. Ties 45-lb., steel arrow, $1.30.

Potts-Thompson Liquor Co.,

No. 9 North Pryor St.

DISTILLERS OF

STONE MOUNTAIN CORN WHISKEY

and wholesale agents for Budweiser bottled beer and Acme rye whiskies. We will prepay express charges and deliver one gallon of our "Private Stock" rye whisky for $3.50, or one gallon of our "D. D. Acme" for $3.00, boxed if desired, any where in Georgia, cash in advance.

Bell 'phone 48, Standard 'phone 169.

DAY'S CURRENTS WERE CONFUSING

Speculative Contest Was by No Means Conclusive.

STEEL GROUP ADVANCED

Some of the Railroads and Specialties Sold at the Lowest on the Last Sales—Heavy Gold Exports Are Expected on Wednesday.

New York, January 14.—The currents in today's stock market were exceedingly confusing and irregular, and the contest between speculative forces was by no means conclusive. There was a very large amount of speculative liquidation accomplished, and there were periods of acute and general weakness. Some of the recently prominent stocks in the advance suffered from material setbacks. On the other hand there were stocks whose strength was constant in varying degree throughout the session. The selling movement showed symptoms of having largely expended itself during the course of the day, and there were signs of renewed aggressiveness on the part of the bull interests and the market rallied throughout from the midday low level. New stocks came into the leadership, and there were indications that the personality of the leaders of the speculation had also undergone some change. The brokers who were the largest sellers in the railroad list were very heavy buyers of some of the steel stocks, and it was evident that an attempt was to be made to conduct a double campaign in the market on the bear side in some of the railroads and on the bull side in the steel stocks. The market closed in renewed weakness among the railroads and specialties, some of the latter two classes selling at the lowest on the last sales. There were points of strength during the day in the railroad list and amongst quite a number of the stocks not usually conspicuous in the trading. The Eries had a notable recovery from early weakness, the first preferred getting 2⅜ above Saturday. The Southwestern group showed signs of strength and St. Louis Southwestern preferred. got a point above Saturday at one time. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis stocks rose 3 and 3¼ respectively for the common and preferred. The National Salt stocks gained 2 and 2⅜ respectively and Lead preferred recovered 5 points of its recent heavy decline. American Tobacco was 2½ points over Saturday at the highest. But these points of strength were the exceptions in the market, although they had an effect in rallying other stocks and in largely reducing the average net losses. The market gave unmistakable evidence of a decline in the speculative furore and a disposition to revise the more sanguine estimates of the high price already attained for many stocks and those expected for others. Disappointment was keenly manifested among the holders of St. Paul over the failure of confirmation of the many stories of a lease to Northern Pacific, now pretty thoroughly discredited. The stock was forced at one time below 150, which was 4⅝ below Saturday, and closed with a net loss of 3¼. The other grangers were weak apparently in sympathy. The local traction stocks relapsed sharply after the buoyant movement of Saturday, and Manhattan closed weak at the lowest. The Pacifics weer vigorously sold, but Missouri Pacific showed a good recovery. At one time the majority of the active stocks in the list were from 1 to over 2 points below Saturday. No admissions could be secured from international banking houses of any completed arrangements to ship gold, but with sterling exchange continuing to advance, reserves of money rapidly increasing at this center and continued uneasiness over the future in London, the conviction is general that a considerable sum of money will go out, and that the movement will be ina gurated on Wednesday. There is no fear that any scarcity of money here will result, but the movement creates some inevitable disquiet among over extended speculative interests.

The railroad bond market was weak in sympathy with stocks. Total sales, par value, $2,850,000.

United States bonds were all unchanged.

Money on call steady at 2⅝@4 per cent; last loan at 3; prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¼ for demand and at $4.83⅝ for 60 days; posted rates $4.84@4.88; commercial bills $4.82¾@4.83¼.

Silver certificates 64@65c.

Bar silver 63½c.

Mexican dollars 49⅞c.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds inactive.

Railroad bonds weak.

RAILWAY STOCKS

Atchison	45¾	Minn. & L. 2d pref.	106
do preferred	85¼	Missouri Pacific	84¼
Baltimore & Ohio	92⅛	Mobile & Ohio	47
Canada Pacific	88	Mo. Kansas & Tex.	16⅝
Canada Southern	57¼	Mo. K. & Tex. pref.	47¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	40⅛	New Jersey Cent.	156
Chic. Great West.	17⅜	New York Central	144⅛
C., B. & Q.	144	Norfolk & Western	45¾
Chic. Ind. & L.	25¼	do preferred	83¼
do preferred	60½	Northern Pacific	83¼
Chicago & East Ill.	95¼	do. preferred	86½
Chicago & N. W.	173¼	Ontario & Western	33
Rock Island	123⅝	Oregon R. & Nav.	42
C. C. C. & St. L.	79⅛	do 1st preferred	76
Colo. Sou.	7½	Pennsylvania	149⅝
do 1st preferred	42½	Reading	34
do. 2d preferred	17	do. 1st preferred	73
Del. & Hudson	155¼	do. 2d preferred	44½
Del. L. & W.	196½	Rio Grande & W.	65
Den. & Rio Grande	32¼	do. preferred	92
do. preferred	83⅛	St. Louis & S. F.	25⅝
Erie (new)	28⅛	do. 1st preferred	80
do. preferred	66½	do 2d preferred	56¼
Great Nor. pref.	195	St. L. & S. W.	22R
Hocking Coal	15	do. preferred	51⅛
Hocking Valley	45	St. Paul	151
Illinois Central	131¼	do. preferred	190
Iowa Central	24	St. P. & Omaha	135
do. preferred	50½	Southern Pacific	42¼
K. C. Pitts. & Gulf	—	Southern Railway	21⅛
Lake Erie & W.	43	do. preferred	72
do. preferred	111	Texas & Pacific	26¾
Lake Shore	230	Union Pacific	85⅝
Louisville & Nash.	89⅝	do. preferred	83¾
Manhattan L.	119⅛	Wabash	12⅛
Metro. Street Ry.	167½	do. preferred	26⅜
Mexican Central	14⅜	Wheel & L.E.	12
Minn. & St. Louis	69⅛	do. 2 preferred	28⅛

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	145	United States	58
American	178	Wells Fargo	133

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	30	Int. Paper pref.	72¼
do preferred	87	La Clede Gas	70
American Malting	4¾	National Biscuit	40
do. preferred	26	do. preferred	92
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	36⅛	National Lead	16⅛
do. preferred	98⅛	do. preferred	85
American Spirits	2¼	National Steel	41⅝
do. preferred	17	do. preferred	92
Amn. Steel Hoop	30¼	N. Y. Air Brake	154
do. preferred	75¼	North American Co	20¼
A. S. & W.	40⅝	Pacific Coast	57¼
do. preferred	86⅝	do. 1st preferred	91
Amn. Tin Plate	63⅛	do. 2d preferred	66
do. preferred	90	Pacific Mail	41¼
American Tobacco	115¾	People's Gas	102⅛
do. preferred	140	Pressed Steel Car	43⅛
Anaconda Mining	46	do. preferred	80⅛
Brook Rap. Tran.	84¼	Pullman Palace	198
Col. F. & Iron	50⅛	Stand. R. & Twine	4⅛
Cont. Tobacco	43⅛	Sugar	136¼
do. preferred	95	do. preferred	118
Federal Steel	55½	T. C. & Iron	55
do. preferred	74¾	U. S. Leather	13
General Electric	193	do. preferred	74¾
Glucose Sugar	48	U. S. Rubber	21
do. preferred	94	do. preferred	61⅝
International Paper	22¼	Western Union	86⅛

BONDS.

U. S. 2s ref. when is	105⅝	L. & N. unified 4s	100¼
U. S. 2s reg.	—	M., K. & T 2ds	77⅛
do. 3s	109⅛	M., K. & T. 4s	97⅝
do. 3s coupon	110	N. Y. Central 1sts	106⅝
U. S. new 4s reg	137¼	N. J. Cent. gen. 5s	128
do. coupon	137⅛	Northern Pac. 3s	70¼
U. S. old 4s reg	114	do. 4s	104⅛
do. coupon	114	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	108⅝
U. S. 5s reg	112	Nor. & West con. 4s	100
do. coupon	112	Oregon Nav. 1sts	109
District Col. 3 65s	125	do. 4s	103⅝
Atchison gen. 4s	102½	O. S. Line 6s	129⅛
do. adj. 4s	89	do. con. 5s	116¼
Canada So. 2nds	109⅝	Reading 4s	94⅛
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	99⅝	Rio G. W. 1sts	99¼
do. 1st income	60⅛	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	114⅛
do. 2d income	20	St. L. & S. F. Gen 6s	128
C. & O. 4½s	104⅝	St. Paul consols	186¼
do. 5s	120	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	118
Chic. & N.W. con 7s	139⅝	do. 5s	120
do. S. F. deb. 5s	123	Sou. Pacific 4s	84
Chicago Term. 4s	92¼	Southern Ry. 5s	112¼
Col. Sou. 4s	85	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	68
D. & R. G. 1st	—	Tex. & Pacific 1sts	115⅝
D. & R. G. 4s	100½	do 2d	92
East Tenn. 1st	—	Union Pacific 4s	106
Erie general 4s	84⅝	Wabash 1sts	118⅝
F. W. & D. 1sts	81⅛	do. 2ds	109⅛
Gen. Electric 5s	155	West Shore 4s	114
Iowa Cent. 1sts	115½	Wiscon. Cent. 1sts	85⅛
K. C., P. & G. 1sts	—	Virginia centuries	96⅛

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, January 14.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: "The markets here were quiet today, preoccupied with the settlement.

"Americans were weak on cash sales in connection with the recent Australian collapse, which, it is estimated, has caused a direct loss of £2,500,000 to the stock exchange. The market was also affected by the stiffness of contangoes—6 to 6½. St. Paul was an exception, opening at 1 and going to 2 and then to 4. Business was slack and the close weak on the absence of New York support.

Money rates were unaltered. The bank is still borrowing and is unlikely to encourage gold shipments from New York until it secures complete control of the market. Otherwise gold will simply leak away.

STOCKS.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Closing Bid.
American Tobacco	115	117¾	115	116¼	115¾
Am'n Sugar Ref	138	139½	136¼	136⅜	136¼
Atchison	46⅛	46⅝	45⅝	45¾	45¾
do., preferred	86⅛	86⅛	85½	85¼	85½
Balt. and Ohio	93	93⅝	92⅛	92¼	92⅛
Brook. Rap. Tran.	86¾	86¾	84⅛	84¼	84⅛
Third Avenue	......	......	......	......	122
Bur. & Quincy	145⅛	145½	144	144	144
C., C., C & St. L	78	81	78	79¾	79¾
Ches. & Ohio	40¾	41¼	40	40¼	40¼
Canada Southern*	58¼	58½	57¾	57⅝	57¼
Del. & Hudson	157½	158¼	156	156	155½
Cont. Tobacco	43⅜	44½	43¼	44¾	43⅝
do. preferred	95⅜	95⅜	96½	95½	95
Con. Gas	193	194	193	193	193
Gen. Electric	190	191½	190	191½	190
Chic. Great West	16⅞	18¼	16⅛	17¾	17¾
Jersey Central	157	157	155	157	156
Mo., Kan. & Tex	47¾	48⅛	47¼	48	47⅝
So. Pacific	43¼	43⅜	42⅜	42½	42½
Louisv. & Nash	89⅝	89½	89⅛	89¾	89⅝
Am'n. Steel Wire	40	41¼	38	41	40¾
Manhattan L.	120	121¼	119¼	119¼	119⅛
Mo. Pacific	85⅛	86¼	83¼	84⅝	84¾
Met. Street Ry	169	169¾	167½	167½	167½
National Lead	17	17	16¾	17	16½
Northern Pacific	83⅝	84	82	83⅜	83¼
do., preferred	87⅝	87⅝	86½	86⅝	86½
N. Y. Central	145	145⅜	144	144½	144⅛
Northwestern	174	174	173	174	173½
Pennsylvania	149¼	149¾	148¾	149¼	149⅝
Pacific Mail	41	41½	41	41	41¼
People's Gas	103	103¼	101¾	102⅛	102⅛
Reading	35¼	35½	33¾	34¼	34
Rock Island	124¼	125	123	123¾	123⅝
Southern Ry	21⅛	21⅝	20⅝	21¼	21⅛
do., preferred	72½	72¾	71⅝	72¼	72
St. Paul	152½	152⅝	150	151⅛	151
Tenn. Coal & Iron	55	56¾	54	55	55
U. S. Leather com	13¼	13¼	12⅞	13½	13
Union Pacific	86¼	86½	85	85⅝	85⅝
do., preferred	84½	84¾	83⅝	83⅛	83⅝
Western Union	86½	86½	85¾	86⅜	86⅛
Wabash pref	27⅛	27¾	26½	26⅞	26¾
Am'n. Cotton Oil	......	......	......	30	30
Nor. & Western	46½	46⅝	46⅜	46	45¾
do., preferred	83¾	84¼	83¾	84¼	84½
U. S. Rubber	21¼	21⅛	19½	21¼	21
do., preferred	63	63	60¾	61½	61¾
Federal Steel	54½	56⅛	53½	56	55½
do., preferred	75½	76	75	75¼	74¾
Illinois Central	132	132½	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛

*Ex-rights 1¼. †Ex-div. 2½. ‡Ex-div. 1½.

Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

New York, January 14.—The stock market opened extremely active and feverish. The confusing situation in the steel trade appeared to be one of the main influences in the trading, although the declines made among the steel industrial stocks were less severe than those shown in some quarters of the railway list. Thus, on the denials of recently current reports St. Paul declined nearly 3 points, Manhattan 2 points and Union Pacific 1¼ points. All of the railway list showed the influence of heavy profit taking sales. The transactions were heaviest in Denver and Rio Grande, Louisville and Nashville, St. Paul, Ontario and Chesapeake and Ohio, Delaware and Hudson scored a further material decline on profit taking realizing sales. Southern Pacific was an active and comparatively firm feature of the market, and Pennsylvania showed effective support. Brooklyn Rapid Transit declined, presumably in sympathy with Manhattan. American Tin Plate was a decided exception to the general tendency of the industrial quarter, advancing rapidly on buying, presumably based upon expectations of developments at tomorrow's meeting. National Tube and Federal Steel, together with American Steel and Wire, were all decidedly weak. London furnished an irregular range of prices for American stocks, and at the opening of business foreign houses dealt here on both sides of the account. It did not appear that the probable gold shipments at the end of the week entered into speculative calculations at all. After the initial severe declines a somewhat steadier tone developed throughout the market.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following are the bid and ask quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	110	112	Aug'ta 7s L.D.	107
Ga. 4½s, 1915	120	121	Macon 6s	116
Savannah 5s	109	111	Columbus 5s	106
Atl'a 8s, 1902	106	107½	Rome 5s	106
Atl'a 7s, 1904	112	113	So. Car. 4½s	117
Atl'a 6s, L. D.	120		New'n 6s L. D.	110
Atl'a 5s, L. D.	112½		Chat. 5s, 1911	105
Atl't 4½	114		Col. S. C. grd. 2s & 4s, 1910	100
Atlanta 4s	108		Ala. Class A.	109

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 5s, 1910	115½	116½	Atl'a & Chas. 1st 7s, 1907	117	
Ga. 6s, 1922	117		Do income 6s, 1900	......	
Ga. Pa. 1s	123				
C. C. & A. 1st 6s 109	107½				

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	220	225	A. & W. P.	140	
Southwestern	112	113	do debea.	104	105½
Aug. & Sav.	111	112			

Foreign Finances.

London, January 14.—Consols for money 96⅞; for the account 97. Atchison 47⅜; Illinois Central 136; Louisville 9⅝.

Bar silver steady at 29⅛d per ounce.

Money 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4⅛@4 3-16; for three months' bills 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

American eagles quoted in the open market at 76s 6¼d and bar gold at 77s 10½d.

Berlin, January 14.—Exchange on London 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks. Short bills 3 per cent; three months 3¾ per cent.

Paris, January 14.—Three per cent rentes 101 francs 87½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 11½ centimes for checks.

H. & B. Beers' Cotton Letter.

New Orleans, January 14.—Liverpool was unfavorably influenced by Wilson & Co.'s estimate. Our market in sympathy opened to 3 to 4 points lower and declined 7 additional on longs realizing. A reaction of 6 points was established later on the light port receipts, but the heavy estimates for both New Orleans and Houston tomorrow, assisted by the easiness existing in spots, caused a break of 7 to 8 points, making the net loss on the day 11 to 13 points. Port receipts for the three days are 41,000 this year, against 49,000 last year. No importance is attached to this slight deficiency, because the five principal interior towns during the same time show an aggregate in receipts of 34,681 this year, against 20,831 last year, or an excess of 66 per cent over last year, and the stocks at these points have increased 1,807 so far this week, against a loss of 4,225 last year. In other words, the accumulation of interior stocks proves there is a restricted export demand, preventing the shipment of cotton to the ports. With free purchases by exporters port receipts would be immediately increased. Holders are less confident, still they seem to feel higher prices will prevail ultimately. Values, however, will continue to be ruled by the daily movement until the trade will have made up their minds definitely as to the probable size of the crop.

The Metal Market.

New York, January 14.—Tin quiet and easy at $26.25.

Lead steady at $4.37½.

Spelter unchanged at $4.10@4.15.

Lake copper nominally quoted at $17 and very dull.

Pig iron warrants unchanged at $9.50@10.50.

St. Louis, January 14.—Lead nominal at $4.20. Spelter nominal at $3.92½@3.95.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, January 14.—Eggs 17c dozen. Butter dull sale; fancy Jersey, 16@17; choice, 13@14. Live poultry dull, hens 22½@25; fries 13@14. Dressed poultry, hens per pound 8@10c; fries 12½@13c; broilers, 13@14c. Ducks, 12½@13c; cocks, 7c. Turkeys, 10c. Game, rabbits, each, 9@10c; squirrels, 7@8c; birds, 10@12c; 'possums, 35@40c. Receipts flight; fair sale. Ducks, puddle 20 to 2..; Pekin 25@30; Irish patotoes, northern stock, 90@95 bushel. Sweet potatoes, 50@60c bushel. Honey, strained, 6@7c; comb, 8@10c. Onions, $1.20 @1.25 bushel. Cabbage, green, 1¾@2c. Dried fruit, apples, 3@3½c; peaches, peeled 10@12½c, unpeeled 4@5c; prunes, 6@7c; California peeled peaches, 14@15c.

Fruits and Confections.

Atlanta, January 14.—Lemons, choice $3.00@3.25; fancy, $3.50@3.75. Figs, 10@11c. raisins, California 2-crown, $1.90; 3-crown, $2.15. Nuts, almonds, 14 to 15; pecans 10@11c; Brazin, 13@14c; filberts, 11½c; walnuts, No. 1, 12½@13c; No. 2, 10@11c. Peanuts, Virginia, 4@5c; fancy hand-picked 5⅛ to 6c; Georgia, 2@3c. No grapes except Malagas at $7.50 per keg. Northern apples, $3.00@3.50. Florida oranges, owing to sizes, $1.50@2.75.

Visible Supply of Grain.

New York, January 14.—The visible supply of grain on Saturday, January 12th, as compiled by the New York produce exchange, is as follows:

Wheat, 61,845,000 bushels; increase, 584,000 bushels.

Corn, 10,630,000 bushels; increase, 210,000 bushels.

Oats, 9,212,000 bushels; decrease, 626,000 bushels.

Rye, 1,242,000 bushels; decrease, 24,000 bushels.

Barley, 2,230,000 bushels; decrease, 253,000 bushels.

OPENED FIRM; CLOSE WAS WEAK

Wheat Advanced Sharply Early on Good Buying.

NEWS WAS ALL BEARISH

Closed a Fraction Lower—Corn Closed a Shade Lower and Oats a Shade Higher — Provisions 10 to 25c Higher.

Chicago, January 14.—Wheat held firm for a time today in the face of bearish statistics, heavy receipts and indifferent cables, but gave way later, May closing ¼@⅜c lower. Corn closed a shade lower and oats a shade higher. Provisions at the close were 10@25c improved.

Of the bullishness which manifested itself near the close Saturday, there was still enough left this morning to cause wheat to ignore the bearishness of later developments. May opened ⅛c lower to ⅛c higher at 77⅞ to 78c and on buying by commission houses and shorts rallied during the first hour to 78⅜c. Cables were indifferent, northwest receipts heavy and world's shipments 8,369,000 bushels. The immensity of these shipments, however, and the visible increase of 600,000 bushels announced later, had been pretty well discounted. On the bulge the demand fell off and offerings, which early had been rather light, increased. The trade at last was taking cognizance of the heavy movement, and the market slumped to 77⅞c. Here it held steady for a while and toward the end of the session dropped to 77½c. The close was weak, May ⅛@⅜c lower at 77½@77⅝c. Exporters reported 6 loads taken. Seaboard clearances in wheat and flour were equal to 436,000 bushels. Primary receipts aggregated 926,000 bushels, compared with 793,000 bushels last year. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 645 cars, against 573 last week and 757 a year ago. Local receipts were 77 cars, none of contract grade.

The corn market was narrow. The opening was firm on the unfavorable weather, but prices eased off a bit later in sympathy with wheat. May sold between 38⅜@38⅝c and closed steady a shade down at 38⅜@38½c. Receipts were 602 cars.

Oats quiet and steady. The receipts—384 cars—caused some selling early, but offerings were well taken. May sold between 25¼@24⅞c and closed a shade up at 25c.

Provisions were moderately active and strong on a good cash demand. May pork sold between $14@14.25 and closed 25c higher at $14.25; May lard between $7.45@7.55, closing 10c up at $7.52@7.55, and May ribs between $7.07½@7.20, with the close 10c improved at $7.20.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 130 cars; corn, 775 cars; oats, 410 cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
January	75⅛	75⅝	74⅝—	74⅝—
February	75½—	76	75—	75⅛
May	77⅝—	78⅜	77½	77½—
Corn No. 2—				
January	36⅞	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝
February	37⅛	37¼	37	37
May	38½—	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜—
Oats No. 2—				
January	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
May	25	25¼	24⅞	25
Mess Pork, per barrel—				
January	14.45	14.45	14.27½	14.27
May	14.00	14.25	14.00	14.25
Lard, per 100 pounds—				
January	7.40	7.42½	7.40	7.42½
May	7.37½	7.45	5.37½	7.45
May	7.45	7.55	7.45	7.55
Short Ribs, per 100 pounds—				
January	7.02½	7.02½	7.00	7.07½
May	7.07½	7.20	7.07½	7.20

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	24,00	37,000
Wheat, bushels	96,000	17,000
Corn, bushels	403,000	135,000
Oats, bushels	465,000	2,000
Rye, bushels	7,000	2,000
Barley, bushels	62,000	20,000

Ware & Leland's Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to Atlanta Cotton and Stock Exchange.

Chicago, January 14.—Wheat—Liverpool ¼d lower; corn ¼d lower. London, March ⅜d higher. English country markets steady. Paris, wheat weak 10 to 20 centimes lower; flour weak 30 to 40 centimes lower. Antwerp and Berlin unchanged. World's shipments were heavy, including 8,369,000 bushels, of which 1,280,000 was Russian and Danubian. Visible supply wheat included 600,000; last year decrease 1,359,000; corn increase 212,000; oats decrease 420,000. Primary receipts 925,000; shipments 130,000. Northwest cars 645; last week 573; last year 757; eight loads reported worked at seaboard for export. Cash market here dull and not much doing. Low grades dragging. The market was quite strong early, which was taken advantage of by commission houses with Wall street connections, who were sellers. A number of the scalpers were on the selling side, as well as all of the statistical figures were of a bearish character, while great stress was laid on the fact of this market being so much above values at same time last year. Toward the close some good buying appeared on the decline, but at the close values were at about the lowest point of the day. While sentiment generally is bearish amongst the talent, we would favor purchases on weak spots.

Corn—Primary receipts 962,000; shipments 390,000. Export sales estimated at 180 loads. The clearances were large. Very little change appeared in values, although worked off toward the close. Sentiment is disposed to be bullish.

Provisions—Hogs closed steady, about 5,000 left over. Estimated tomorrow 33,000. Shipments of lard 1,198,000 pounds; meats 2,304,000 pounds; pork 1,081 barrels. While trade was light, there was a good demand for all kinds of product, and the closing was strong. The situation is a strong one, and should any decline appear we would favor purchases.

Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Chicago, January 14.—Wheat showed a moderately active and improving tendency early, but there was an absence of pressure on the market. Foreign markets were slightly better, but the foreign interest was rather moderate. The amount afloat was 27,920,000 bushels, an increase of 1,840,000 bushels for the week. Northwest receipts were quite liberal—654 cars, against 757 last year. There is very little change in the carrying charges situation either here or at the west. Prices this morning showed a rally of about 1c from last week's low figures, following the decline of 3 cents—last Monday's top. Disappointingly large gain in the visible, small cash interest, large primary receipts and small clearances influenced prices after midday. The close was dull.

Corn was moderately active trade. World's exports were 5,134,000 bushels, against 5,544,000 bushels the previous week. The amount on passage is 15,725,000 bushels, increase 255,000 bushels for the week. Chicago receipts were large—602 cars—with no contract grain. Early estimates indicated considerable increase in the visible. Corn was dull late, but rather steady.

Provisions—Trade was quiet and prices moved narrowly. Live hogs were slightly lower with fairly good supplies. Chicago shipments of product were not large. Provisions were dull late but firmly held.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, January 14.—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $4.90; second patent, $4.60; straight, 0.$40; extra fancy, $3.80; fancy, $3.65; extra family, $3.35. Corn, white, 68c; mixed57c. Oats, white, 38c; mixed, 36c; Texas rustproof, 40c. Ryc, Georgia, $1; western rye, 90c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.10; No. 1, small bales, 95c; No. 2, 90c. Meal, plain, 57; bolted, 52c. Bran, small sacks, $1. Shorts, $1.10. Stock meal, $1.10 per 100 lbs. Cotton seed meal, $1.15 per 100 lbs; hulls, $7. Grits, barrels, $3; bags, $1.50@1.40.

New York, January 14.—Flour again weak and lower to sell, but without noteworthy demand.

Wheat: Spot easy; No. 2 red 81⅝ f. o. b. afloat; 80 elevator; options opened steady and for a time ruel dquiet and firm on good speculative buying in face of bearish statistics. Ultimately, however, the latter prompted revising, under which prices lost the advance and held weak all the afternoon. A large visible supply increase, liberal primary receipts, big world's shipments and an increase on passage were the chief bear factors; closed weak ⅝c net decline; January 80⅝; March 81⅝; May 81⅞; July 81⅛. Corn: Spot steady; No. 2 46½ elevator and 47¼ f. o. mb. afloat; options opened firm on light country offerings and warmer weather, after which it slowly eased off with wheat, in face of firm cables and large seaboard clearances; closed easy ⅛@½c lower; January 46; May 44; July 43⅞. Oats: Spot quiet; No. 2 30½; options inactive, but steady.

Chicago, January 14.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady. Wheat, No. 3 spring, 67@73c; No. 2 red, 75@75⅝c. No. 2 corn, 37@37¼c; No. 2 yellow, 37@37¼c. No. 2 oats, 24@24¼c; No. 2 white, 26¾@27¼c; No. 3 white, 26@27c. No. 2 rye, 52@54c.

St. Louis, January 14.—Flour dull but steady. Wheat, No. 2 cash, 73c; January, 72⅝c; May, 75⅝c; July, 73⅝c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 36c; January, 36c; May, 37½c; July, 33c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 25¼c; January, 25¼c; May, 25⅝c.

Cincinnati, January 14.—Flour steady; fancy, $3.35@3.75; family, $2.65@3.00. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 80@80½c. Corn easy; No. 2 mixed, 39c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 27c.

Provisions.

Atlanta, January 14.—Clear rib sides boxed 8; half ribs, 7⅝; rib bellies, 8¾@9; ice cured bellies, 10?. Sugar cured hams, 13@10½. Lard 8½, best 9.

St. Louis, January 14.—Pork firm; jobbing, $14.50. Lard entirely nominal. Dry salt meats, boxed, strong; extra shorts, $7.12½; clear ribs, $7.25; clear sides, $7.37½. Bacon, boxed, strong; extra shorts, $7.75; clear ribs, $8.00; clear sides, $8.25.

Chicago, January 14.—Mess pork, $14.25 @14.37½. Lard, $7.40@7.42½. Short ribs sides, loose, $6.95@7.25; dry salted shoulders, boxed, 6¼c; short clear sides, boxed, $7.30@7.40.

New York, January 14.—Lard firm; western steamed 7.75; refined firm; continent 7.95; South America 8.50; compound 5⅝@5⅞. Pork firm; family 14.50@15.50; short clear 14.50@17; mess 13.25@14.50.

Cincinnati, January 14.—Lard firm at $5.22½. Bulk meats quiet at $7.25. Bacon active at $8.35.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, January 14.—Coffee, spot Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 7¼; mild dull; Cordova 8@12½. Futures opened steady with prices unchanged to 5 points higher and was inclined to further improvement during the rest of the session on covering, light foreign buying and support from the bull side. The European cables were better than expected, there was a light improvement in spot demand and Brazilian receipts were smaller. Trading was at no time active, and but little investment speculation was noted. Spot demand also continued light; closed quiet with prices net 5 to 10 points higher; sales 8,750 bags, including January 5.65; March 5.80; May 5.85@5.90; September 5.95@6; December 6.10.

Sugar, raw steady to firm. Refined steady.

New Orleans, January 14.—Sugar, strong; open kettle 3¼@4; open kettle centrifugal 3 13-16@4⅝; centrifugal yellows 4@4 1-16; seconds 2⅝@4½. Molasses steady; open kettle 20@30; centrifugal 8@21. Sirup 20@30.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, January 14.—Cattle receipts 23,000, including 700 Texans; steady. Good to prime steers $5.60@6; poor to medium 3.50@5.20; stockers and feeders 2.75@4.35; cows 2.70@4.40; heifers 2.65@4.75; canners 2.10@2.65; bulls 2.75@4.40; calves 4@6.25; Texas fed steers 4@4.85; Texas grass steers 3.30@4; Texas bulls 2.50@3.50.

Hog receipts 36,000; weak but steady. Top $5.35; mixed and butchers 5.05@5.30; good to choice heavy 5.15@5.35; rough heavy 5@5.10; light 5.05@5.27½; bulk of sales 5.20@5.25.

Sheep receipts 22,000; choice steady; others slow to 10c lower; lambs weak. Good to choice wethers $3.85@4.75; fair to choice mixed 3.40@3.75; western sheep 3.75@4.65; Texas sheep 2.50@3.60; native lambs 4.25@5.50; western lambs 5@5.50.

St. Louis, January 14.—Cattle receipts 3,600, including 2,300 Texans. Easy to 10@15c lower; native shipping and export steers $4.70@5.80; dressed beef and butcher steers 3.50@5.40; steers under 1,000 pounds 3.50@4.25; stockers and feeders 3@4.50; cows and heifers 2@4.50; canners 1.25@2.75; bulls 2.15@4; Texas and Indian steers 3.40@4.75; cows and heifers 2.30@3.50.

Hog receipts 10,990; market firm; pigs and lights 5.10@5.20; packers 5.10@5.20; butchers 5.20@5.27½.

Sheep receipts 1,200. Market 10@15c lower; native muttons 3.65@4.25; lambs 4.35@5.75; culls and bucks 2.50@4.25; stockers 2.25@3.25.

Groceries.

Atlanta, January 14.—Roasted coffee, per 100 lbs, Dutch Java, $17.60; Gold Star, $16.50; Arbuckle, $12.30; Lion, $11.80. Green coffee, choice, 11@11¼c; fair, 10¼@10½c; prime, 9½@9¾c. Sugar, standard granulated, New York, 6; New Orleans granulated 6. Sirup, New Orleans, open kettle, 25@40c; mixed, choice, 20 @28c. South Georgia cane 36@38. Salt, dairy, sacks, $1.30@1.40; barrel, bulk, $2.50; 100 3c, $3.00; ice cream, $1.25; common, 60@70c. Cheese, full cream, 13 to 13¾. Matches, 65s, 45¾@55; 200s, $1.50@1.1 ; 300s, $2.75. Soda, boxes, 6c. Crackers, soda, 6¼c, cream, 7¼c; gingersnaps ... Candy, common stick, 6½; fancy, 10@14. Oysters, F. W., $2.10 to $2.00; L. W., $1.20.

Naval Stores.

Wilmington, January 14.—Spirits turpentine steady at 35½@36; receipts 36 casks. Rosin steady at $1.20@1.25; receipts 310. Crude turpentine quiet at $1.30 and $2.30; receipts 51. Tar firm at $1.30; receipts 357.

Charleston, January 14.—Turpentine firm at 36. Rosin firm and unchanged.

Savannah, January 14.—Spirits turpentine firm at 36½ bid; receipts 219; sales 50; exports 7,105. Rosin firm and unchanged; receipts 4,887; sales 380; exports 5,370.

7 per cent on $35,000 is very tempting; attend the sale of 51 and 53 Alabama street today at 12 o'clock and buy it. H. L. WILSON.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—To All Whom It May Concern: George H. Matthews, of the state of Tennessee, the brother and sole heir at law of Charles Matthews, Jr., having petitioned the court to issue permanent letters of administration on the estate of the said Charles Matthews, Jr., late of said county, deceased, to H. W. Young, of said county of Fulton.

This is to cite all and singular the creditors and next of kin of the said Charles Matthews, Jr., to be and appear at my office within the time allowed by law and show cause, if any they can, why permanent letters of administration should not be granted to the said H. W. Young on the estate of the said Charles Matthews, Jr.

Witness my hand and official signature this, the 5th day of January, 1901.

JOHN R. WILKINSON,
Ordinary Fulton County, Georgia.
FELDER & ROUNTREE,
Attorneys.

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$5,000—Ga. 4½ per cent bonds, due 1916.
$8,000—Alabama class A 5s, due 1906.
$25,000—Augusta 3½s, due 1929.
$40,000—Savannah 5s, due 1909.
$13,000—Macon 5s, due 1923.
$25,000—Middle Georgia and Atlantic 1st 5s, due 1947.
$25,000—Eatonton Branch R. R. Co. 1st 5s, due 1926; and other stocks and bonds for sale by JOHN W. DICKEY, Augusta, Ga. Send for list.

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Investment Securities.

PUBLIC SALE OF CITY PROPERTY

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Whereas, on the 1st day of June, 1897, Gussie Fry executed and delivered to the Security Investment Company her deed, under sections No. 1969, 1970, 1971 of the Code of Georgia, 1882, to the lands hereinafter described, for the purpose of securing a debt referred to in said deed, which deed is recorded in the clerk's office of Fulton superior court in book 127 of deeds, page 845; and whereas, in said deed said Gussie Fry gave to said company the power to sell said lands in case of default in the prompt payment at maturity of interest or principal of said debt. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power so vested in the undersigned said The Security Investment Company will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, for cash, on the first Tuesday in February, 1901, during the legal hours of sale, before Fulton county courthouse door, at Atlanta, Ga., the lands described in the aforesaid deed, to-wit: That certain property known as Nos. 31 and 33 Elm street, Atlanta, Ga., fronting forty-four and two-thirds (44 2-3) feet on the east side of Elm street and running back east same width ninety-two and one-half (92½) feet, lying between Fair and Parsons streets. Being lot number five (5), in land lot number one hundred and nine (109) of the fourteenth (14th) district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia.

The said deed first above mentioned was executed and delivered to secure the payment of a certain promissory note for the sum of $400, and the interest coupons attached thereto, said notes dated June 1, 1897, and the principal note bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum. Said principal debt is now past due by the terms thereof, and so declared to be due for default in payment of interest coupons annexed thereto due December, 1900. The total amount of principal and interest that will be due on said debt on the first Tuesday in February, 1901, is $419.

Dated this 2d day of January, 1900.

THE SECURITY INVESTMENT CO.
SAMUEL BARNETT, Attorney.
1-8-tues-4t

OBJECT LESSON PRESENTED BY WOMEN IN THE ARTS

Instructive Discussion Engaged Woman's Club at Session Yesterday.

DOLLY PRITCHETT CASE TAKEN UP IN CLUB

The Work of Mr. Elbert Hubbard and Things He Has Made Famous Discussed — Business and Society in General

To encourage arts and crafts, i. e. to combine what is beautiful with what is useful in the handicraft representing the self expression of the industrious, was the subject of the interesting programme of entertainment presented at the Atlanta Woman's Club yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. J. K. Ottley, chairman of the arts and crafts section, led discussion on the subject and impressed upon her hearers the practicability there was in the movement, since the encouragement of handicraft meant giving idle hands something to do that would make them useful, and it also meant giving the industrious hand something to work upon, and making that work compensating. She referred to the theory which seemed to identify art with aristocracy, but explained that art might be beautifully and usefully identified with the people, and that the artisan as such was not so far removed from the art that he might not become an exponent of it, not only in faithfully imitating or working up to the design given him, but that he might, with a little encouragement, develop that self-expression that gives to a nation its very art life.

She made clear and emphasized the teachings of William Morris, the great promulgator of the necessity of a more widespread industrial art, for by him we are told, "Art is built up from handicraft;" and the decay of art means to him the decay of the power of the average man to make something beautiful with his own hands, not as an isolated event to be talked about for years, but as an every day occurrence, part of the normal expression of his daily life.

He believes in the possibility of the artist workman—the man so trained and so environed that he could both design and produce objects of beauty.

Mrs. Edward Brown followed Mrs. Ottley in a brief and bright talk in which she epitomized the theories of Ruskin and Morris as to art and the workman and demonstrated how these theories could be applied among the working people. She accepted the fact, in deploring the lack of handicraft among the American people, that inventive genius and mechanical power had taken the place of what might have been that development of art spirit in artisan life that is so successfully demonstrated by the peasantry of Europe. She urged, too, the necessity there was in what might be termed a more national spirit among American people in their self-expression and referred to our writers, painters or artists and workmen of all kinds, borrowing their subject matter from other countries instead of taking advantage of the rich store at home.

Illustrating the work of the foreign artisan class, a number of beautiful specimens were shown, members of the club bringing them from their curio cabinets

Miss Mary Brown Connelly exhibited from her collection innumerable articles illustrating the native art of the European countries and the evident spirit of the artisan in bringing out the expression of his every day life.

As done by the Swedish peasants, she showed in miniature a hand-painted hat box, showing the favored national flower; from Switzerland were paper cutters artistically decorated; from Sweden a butter mould, showing in the impressions it made suggestions of daily life; from the Laps was a small spoon showing skillful hand carving; from the Black Forest a piece of bric-a-brac in hand-carved wood that proved to be a pipe, a cigar holder and cigarette holder when taken apart; from Lucerne, wood carving; from Rome, exquisite mosaics; from the Philippines, the pineapple cloth as done by the native women and a piece of hand-carved ivory.

Miss Kathleen Jones exhibited two elegant pieces of embroidery, and drawn work linen, the work of Norwegian peasants. Miss Martha Brown exhibited a number of artistic articles in the same line, and Mrs. Farnsworth showed a most interesting collection of Indian curios, illustrating the native talent of the aborigines.

The work of the Roycrofters was shown in a bust of Elbert Hubbard, done by the "artist-workmen of East Aurora," and a number of their books.

There were shown the very creditable examples of the handicraft of a number of Atlanta women, brought forward in the development of the arts and crafts section of the club.

Miss Blackwell showed and explained the art in a number of articles in burnt wood, these articles including picture frames, stems, tobacco jars, plaques and boxes. She also showed exquisite painting on china, and a unique piece of work from woman's hand—a picture frame in cast iron.

The frame, showing a design in roses, was first modeled in clay, and then produced in iron.

Several specimens of burnt wood work done by Mrs. W. B. Lowe, were shown, and Mrs. Fitz exhibited her adeptness in the decoration of menu cards and similar things.

Mrs. Langston, in quite an interesting collection of her work, demonstrated the skill of women in wood carving, and stated that she had been asked by architects to do interior decoration for them, proving that there is demand for experts in all such handicraft. Mrs. A. O. Woodward exhibited her art as a bookbinder and explained her method. The entire programme as presented by Mrs. Ottley and illustrated as well as it was, proved an excellent object lesson in what is meant by arts and crafts.



MISS MARTHA BELL CHRISTIAN, OF VIRGINIA.
Who Is a Great, Great, Grand Niece of Colonel William Christian, of Revolutionary Fame—She Is Visiting at Present in Nashville.

Current Events and Timely Questions Discussed at Clubs

There was an unusually large membership present at the Atlanta Woman's Club yesterday afternoon, Mrs. E. G. McCabe presiding.

Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, chairman of the state reform committee, brought before the organization a petition asking clemency on the part of the state authorities for Dolly Pritchett. The petition asks that she may not be sent into the fields with the gang until testimony is given that will prove her guilt, developments in the case having proved so far that she was convicted on insufficient evidence.

The club voiced the petition unanimously, and at the suggestion of Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson the petition will be indorsed by every federated club in the state.

Mrs. John C. Reed asked the appointment of a committee to wait upon the city government and ask the enforcement of the law prohibiting the spitting on the street, in cars and in public places. "Cleanliness is next to godliness," she said, and we have a clean mayor and a clean council that I am sure we may rely upon to keep our city clean."

Mrs. Stuart, chairman of the music section, announced that Professor Alfredo Barilli, in the club rooms, had volunteered to admit in his class in Wagner twenty club members, provided they belonged to the music section.

Under the head of current events Mrs. John C. Reed led the discussion on a number of interesting topics, including hazing, kidnaping and then topics of more international interest.

Mrs. James Jackson gave an encouraging account of her visit to the colored Woman's Federation of Clubs, and Mrs. Yeates made a brief and charming talk on music.

An informal reception and tea followed the meeting.

The Master Roycrofter.

"The Roycroft Shop" the "Philistine" and the "Little Journeys" have made Elbert Hubbard famous enough—or perhaps it may be better said that he has made these three of his works famous enough—to create an eager interest among literary folk in the personality of the master at East Aurora, Fra Elbertus in his publication of "Every Little While," and the cultured and original visitor at the homes of English authors.

There are delightful hints of the life at East Aurora in the "Philistine," and any fuller information, such as is given in The St. Louis Mirror by Michael Monahan, an able and cultured lecturer of New York and a friend of Hubbard's.

He begins by declaring that Elbert Hubbard is one of those of whom Emerson spoke when he said that if a man shall do a piece of work incomparatively better than his fellows, the world will make a pathway to his door, though he live in a forest.

"Of Elbert Hubbard, the man," he continues, "as of Elbert Hubbard, the writer and maker of books, something may well be said, and perhaps a friend may say it without incurring suspicion of arrant puffery. I may not confess much partiality for what are called epicene qualities in a writer. The sex of the genuine man declares itself as pungently in his literary product as does that of Walt Whitman, though not needfully with such grossness of disclosure. In his (Hubbard's) best work there is a pleasing blend of Emerson's delicate and rarefied mysticism with, perhaps, a fifth essence of the frank sensuousness of Whitman. I should say that he is largely indebted to both these writers, especially the former. But he has originality enough to redeem him from the charge of servile imitation. The masters have only helped him to formulate his own message.

"Mr. Hubbard," he says, "is not a bookish man. He thinks and acts and observes far more than he reads—a good sign! He is a wit, a philosopher and a prose poet—for all poetry is now written in prose. If he had not found his metier in literature and bookmaking, I think he would probably have made his mark as the exponent of some new form of religious liberalism. In that event it is easy to believe that he would have had a devoted female following, for he is endowed with charming personality. The smile of the man would set up an ordinary hierophant, and might under conceivable conditions, create a formidable heresy.

"I have noted," he says, "Mr. Hubband's excellent faculty for business. An acute person once observed to me that 'Hubbard does business all the time, while affecting to be above such sordid considerations.' The belief no longer holds current that a literary man must necessarily default in the ordinary civic virtues."

Denver Club Women to Speak Tonight in Atlanta

A distinguished visitor in Atlanta today is Mrs. Edward Pisko, or Denver, Col., whose mission is one which calls for the attention and support of every philanthropic and especially every club woman in Atlanta, since the object which Mrs. Pisko's visit seeks to further is one of national interest.

She is a prominent member of the Denver branch of the Council of Jewish Women and she is at present touring the country to secure assistance, in every city where there is a branch of the national council, for the Hospital for Consumptives, an institution recently founded in Denver by the Council of Jewish Women in that city.

These public-spirited women of a western city which is the refuge of all the victims of tuberculosis who can go there from all parts of the country, have erected a hospital building at a cost of $40,000 and their generosity is continued in their proposal to supply an additional sum which is to go toward its maintenance. Outside aid will be necessary, however, and they propose raising a permanent fund through the council sections all over the country, the interest of which, with the fund from the Denver council, will support the institution. Mrs. Pisko was chosen as a prominent and influential philanthropist and club woman and a charming speaker to represent the Denver council in their national appeal and her addresses are most attractive and successful. This evening at 8 o'clock at Concordia hall, which has been kindly lent for the occasion, she will explain the plan and purpose of the movement she advocates and all who are interested in philanthropic work, especially the club women of Atlanta, are invited to be present. The address will be delivered under the auspices of the Atlanta Council of Jewish Women, who will tender Mrs. Pisko an informal reception in the club parlors afterwards.

In Honor of Robert E. Lee.

An event of large interest will be the oratorical exercises at the Boys' High school Friday to honor the memory of Robert E. Lee. A gold medal, offered by the Order of R. E. Lee, will be contested for by a number of speakers among the pupils, and to hear them there will be besides their friends large representations from the various patriotic organizations who are especially and cordially invited to hear these practiced young speakers honor the great general.

Through the commanders, regents or presidents the following organizations are invited: Camp Wheeler, Camp Walker, camp 159, Confederate Veterans; Order of R. E. Lee, Daughters of the Confederacy, Children of the Confederacy (Atlanta, Piedmont, Thomas Jefferson and Joseph Habersham chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution; Dolly Madison chapter, Children of the American Revolution; Ladies' Memorial Association, Lenoir class Girl's High school, board of visitors, Sons of the American Revolution, board of education, Sons of the Confederate Veterans.

A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in that which honors the memory of the great southern hero and in the progress, too, of the Boys High school.

Southern Cross of Honor.

The Atlanta chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy will confer the cross of honor upon the following confederate veterans in the hall of the house of representatives, January 19th. Exercises to begin promptly at 3 o'clock p. m.:

Thomas S. Arthur, J. S. Brazill, James J. Barnes, John A. Barry, Isaac S. Boyd, W. M. Bray, S. M. Buchanan, Thomas J. Buchanan, J. G. Bloodworth, John A. Bridwell, H. H. Barefield, W. W. Clower, Miles W. Clarke, William H. Cody, John C. Campbell, J. K. P. Carlton, James D. Carter, Lewis Cook, Max W. D. Corput, A. N. Cox, W. K. Curtis, J. T. Dargan, W. W. Draper, B. F. Floyd, W. W. Fisher, R. Greenburg, Cliff W. Grimes, David Gann, Robert R. Garvin, D. W. Gwin, A. J. Haltiwanger, R. M. Harris, A. W. Hill, M. J. Hutchins, Samuel Hape, F. L. Hudgins, George M. P. Holt, E. M. M. Hooper, Henry Jennings, Mark W. Johnson, O. A. Johnson, William A. Kemp, J. Gadsden King, Charles B. LaHatte, T. L. Langston, Michael Lynch, G. B. Lamar, F. O. Mays, J. W. McFaul, Charles K. Maddox, Robert P. Martyn, J. W. Mathews, C. B. Mason, W. L. Norman, Otway B. Norvell, Louis Owie, J. S. Panchen, David A. Ring, W. H. Roche, J. R. Russell, R. M. Rose, A. M. Reinhardt, Otto Spahr, G. A. Seymour, W. L. Saul, Charles W. Seidell, Pink H. Smith, W. F. Stewart, E. H. Thornton, J. S. Todd, Thomas H. Weaver, Thomas H. Williams, W. G. Williams, J. N. Wood.

Important Meeting.

The Atlanta chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Craigie house, for the election of officers for the year and the appointment of delegates to the congress.

Pritchett-Mustine.

The marriage of Mr. Leon Cornelius Pritchett and Miss Katherine Virginia Mustine was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at St. Luke's church. Rev. C. B. Wilbur, the rector, performed the ceremony. The wedding was a quiet affair, only the members of the immediate families of the contracting parties being present.

Mr. Pritchett is a well-known young business man of this city, having moved here some years ago from Charleston. His bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Pritchett will make Columbus, O., their future home.

Guttenberger-Kimbrough.

The home of Mrs. Benjamin C. Kimbrough, of Hamilton, Ga., was the scene of a beautiful wedding last Wednesday evening, January 9th, when Miss Mary Rosser, her only daughter, and Mr. Custis Nottingham Guttenberger, of Macon, were united in marriage. The large, spacious rooms of the Kimbrough home were filled to their utmost capacity with guests and were artistically decorated with palms, maiden hair ferns, smilax, tropical foliage and cut flowers. The hall was gracefully draped with vines and flowers, and the red and green scheme carried out in the reception rooms in palms and ferns against the pure white walls was emphasized in the dining room, where a beautiful table was set. The centerpiece was a pyramid of Florida fruits and flowers, the arrangement of the bride's mother.

A delicious supper was served by Misses Louise Murphey, Berta Gunett, Fanny Miller and Mattie Williams. Punch was served in an attractive corner during the evening by Misses Jimmie May Whatley and Pansy Hudson.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the wedding march from Mendelssohn was played by Miss Marguerett Person.

The maid of honor entered the hall alone, just preceding the bride, who entered with her mother. They were met by the groom and his brother, Mr. F. A. Guttenberger, Jr., the best man, and stood under a large bell of white roses suspended from an archway of smilax and palms. The ceremony which united the young couple was performed by Dr. George McDonald, of Columbus. The bride wore a handsome gown of white satin duchesse, pearls, white chiffon bertha and jabot of real lace completed the corsage. The veil was adjusted with orange blossoms and she carried a lovely bouquet of bride roses.

The maid of honor, Miss Rena May Ledbetter, wore white crepe de chine over white taffeta, and carried pink La France roses.

Mrs. Kimbrough, mother of the bride, was elegantly attired in black peau de soie, with trimmings of rose point lace.

Among the guests were Misses Rena May Ledbetter, of Cedartown; Sara Vaught, of Danville, Ky.; Marguerett Person, of Talbotton; Ida Guttenberger, of Macon; Nora Terrell, of Greenville; Julia and Carrie Tignor, of White Sulphur Springs; Effie Williams, of Columbus; Professor and Mrs. F. A. Guttenberger, Mr. F. A. Guttenberger, Jr., of Macon; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Jenkins, of Atlanta; Mr. Cliff Johnston, of Columbus; Mr. Tom Moss, of Chipley.

Social Items.

Mrs. William King, Jr., passed through the city yesterday en route to Griffin. On her return she will be the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. King.

***

Mrs. Henry Grady's friends will regret to learn that she is suffering with an attack of the grip.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lowe, Jr., left this week to make their temporary home near Cave Spring, Ga.

***

Mrs. Frank Meador entertains Thursday morning at cards in compliment to Mrs. Samuel J. Weyman.

***

Mrs. Patillo entertains at a buffet luncheon Wednesday in compliment to the Simmons-Hirsch wedding party.

***

Miss Bessie Draper and Miss Susan Calhoun will visit Augusta in February.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. English, Jr., and Miss Jennie English will visit Hot Springs, Ark., in February.

***

The four chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution will meet with Mrs. John M. Slaton this morning.

***

Mr. George Lynch is a guest at the Aragon.

***

Mrs. J. A. Childs and Miss Eloise Pittman will give a French card party Wednesday afternoon. Thirty ladies will be entertained with the game of hearts.

***

Mrs. A. C. Henderson and Miss Wesley Mitchell leave Friday for Mrs. Henderson's home in Detroit.

***

Mrs. Burk Cooper, of Opelika, Ala., has returned home, after visiting Miss May Hand.

***

Miss Margaret Badger entertained Miss Lillian Simmons and her bridesmaids at buffet luncheon yesterday.

***

The friends of Mrs. Charles Hopkins regret her illness.

***

Mrs. Marion Law, of Portsmouth, Va., who has been visiting Miss Lollie Melone, is the guest of Mrs. Barnwell on Piedmont avenue.

***

Miss Blanche Rosenfeld, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Heilbron, of Paducah, Ky., has returned home.

***

Miss Rosalind Mitchell, the lovely and attractive daughter of Mrs. F. S. Mitchell, 818 Washington street, has just returned from an extended visit among her circle of Macon friends.

***

One of the very pleasant events of the week just passed was the 'possum hunt with which Mr. T. M. Thompson, of East Point, complimented Miss Caroline Sheehan and her guest, Miss Guerry, of Washington, Wednesday evening.

About forty young people composed the party, and this jolly crowd left the corner of Broad and Marietta streets on a special car at 7 o'clock.

Upon arriving at the line's terminus, they were met by the East Point band of 'possum hunters. The dusky members were eagerly waiting for the fray, with their yelping pack of dogs, horns and lanterns.

Two 'possums were caught in about as many hours, Mr. Harvey Thompson securing the first wily animal.

The party then repaired to the clubhouse, where a delicious hot supper was in readiness. This was served by Mr. Tom Ware, who is noted all over the south for his famous barbecues.

During the repast music was furnished by East Point's sweet orchestra, and afterwards an impromptu dance was enjoyed.

At a late hour the party returned to the city. As the guests took their departure three rousing cheers were given the genial host, and as the car moved off they struck up "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Williford, Mrs. Louise Spalding Foster, Misses Earnest, Miss Lucy Hines, Miss Alonette White, Miss Letitia Johnson, Miss Mabel Powers, Misses Scruggs, Miss Virgie Philips, Misses McCall, Messrs. Jim Thompson, Harvey Hill, Connors, David Kirkland, Julius DeGive, Printiss Huff, Royiston, Ed Woods, Corker, Felder, Sommers, Martin, Harvey Thompson, Tom Scrutchins, Jack Ridley, Van Astor Batchelor and A. A. DeLoach.

HIGH ART DRESSMAKING.

Mrs. Quinn Has Opened Beautiful Parlors in the Chamberlin Bldg.

The friends and patrons of Mrs. Quinn, the modiste, will be pleased to know that she has opened a fashionable dressmaking establishment on the fourth floor of the Chamberlin building. Lovers of exquisite wearing apparel in Atlanta know of the beautiful gowns she designs. Her prices are very reasonable for the high quality of work done.

"Eben Holden" sold by Miller, 39 Marietta.

SYRUP OF FIGS



NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

A HOT BREAKFAST ON A COLD MORNING

Sends the bread-winner to his office strengthened for a good day's work.

WHEN YOU COOK WITH GAS,

meals are better and more promptly cooked; and everything's done on time.

Instead of waiting for the coal to "catch" and the fire to "come up"—strike a match—turn a valve—the fire's ready—in winter as well as summer.

GAS RANGES

$12 and $14 connected.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.



Quality the Highest, Prices the Lowest.

It's a combination that knocks at your door but once a year, and not every year. Mild December and the viaduct caused this melting in prices.

$2.50 Derbies and Alpines now $1.15.
$2.00 Derbies and Alpines now $1.50.
$3.00 Derbies and Alpines now $2.25.

We will save you 25c on every dollar you spend here for Clothing, Furnishings or Hats.

Eiseman & Weil,
2 Stores {3 Whitehall St. / 26 Whitehall St.

Hayes, Wellborn, Baker & Co.
What We Advertise We Sell—What We Sell Advertises Us.

TODAY — TODAY

Two Linen Offerings.

ATTENTION HOUSEKEEPERS

TODAY

We place on sale 1,000 yards high class, pure all linen, satin face Table Damasks and make the prices about half regular asking.

HERE THEY ARE

Table Linens.

500 yards pure all flax bleached Table Damasks, extra wide and superior makes and styles. Come in today and be sure to ask for the 75 cents Table Linens which will go at

50c.

Table Linens.

500 yards superb quality in 72 inch satin bleached Table Damasks. These kinds are in beautiful designs and be sure you ask for the $1.19 qualities which go today at

75c.

Shoppers on Incoming Trains Should Investigate.

THE GRAND

MATINEE TODAY—TONIGHT
POSITIVE APPEARANCE OF
DENMAN THOMPSON
—IN—
The Old Homestead

A complete Production. See the quaint New England characters.
The famous "OLD HOMESTEAD" Double Quartet.
Prices 25c to $1. Matinee, 25c to 75c. Sale now open.

Matinee and Night, Wednesday, January 16th.
THE BLAZING LIGHTS OF LAUGHTER
JOHNNY The Rays EMMA
In the fourth and best edition of the farce that has made all America laugh.
A HOT OLD TIME
Supported by the largest and most expensive company touring in farce comedy.
Night prices, 25c to $1.00. Matinee, 25c to 75c. Sale opens Monday.

Matinee and Night, Thursday, January 17th.
THE POPULAR COMEDIAN,
Frank Tannehill, Jr.
AND HIS COMPANY
Present here for the first time the great success of the last season,
A YOUNG WIFE
A PLAY OF LIFE IN NEW YORK.
100 TIMES.
At the Fourteenth Street Theater, New York. A play that every man who loves a good woman should see.
Night prices, 25c to $1.00. Matinee, 25c to 75c. Sale opens Tuesday.

THE NEW LYCEUM
EDGEWOOD AVE.
FAMILY THEATER.
Atlanta's Popular Place of Amusement.
Re-Opening—Polite Vaudeville.
Week January 14th. Every Night 8:30 O'clock; Matinees Every Day but Monday 2:30.

A 20th Century Offering.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, Mrs. Alice Shaw and daughters, Eckert and Berg; the three Deltorellis, Bennett and Young, Williamson and Stone and Imperial Court Japanese Troup.
Popular prices. Night, 15, 25, 35 and 50 cents. Matinees, 10, 20 and 30 cents.

COLUMBIA THEATRE

All This Week and Next, Also. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
—THE—
AUBREY STOCK CO.
Tonight,
FOR THE LOVE OF A WOMAN.
Wednesday Matinee,
RED, WHITE AND BLUE.
Wednesday Night,
WE'UNS OF TENNESSEE.
SPECIALTIES BETWEEN ACTS.
Prices, 10c, 20c and 30c.
Sale at Miller's.

Perfect Coffee, . . .
Like Old Wine, . . .
Must have the mellowness of time to reach its most delicious aroma. Gathered and stored for years it gains in aromatic oils and strength. The Aragon Coffee Co., Richmond, Va., stores the famous high grade berries which blend into their
Good Luck Coffee.
for five years before roasting and packing. When you get it you have coffee fit for a king, and pay 5, 10 or 20c a package, with coupon for presents.

Dowman M'f'g Co.
Contractors for Tin, Slate and Galvanized Iron Work, Metal Ceiling and Skylights.
20 and 22 Trinity Ave.
ATLANTA, GA.
Hot Air Furnaces
A Specialty.
PHONES 525.

If you want income, buy the four story store, 51 and 53 Alabama street today at 12 o'clock. H. L. WILSON.

GRAND EXHIBITION
ORIGINAL WATER COLORS
By the World's Greatest Artists.
The Public Is Cordially Invited to Call and Inspect Them.
SAM WALKER,
83 and 85 Peachtree Street.

Sheriff Sales for February, 1901.

Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on first Tuesday in February, 1901, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land described as follows: Situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, part of city lot three (3) of block eighteen (18), in land lot seventy-seven (77) of the fourteenth (14th) district of originally Henry, then DeKalb, but now Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at the northeast corner of South Pryor street and Trinity avenue, thence north along the east side of Pryor street one hundred (100) feet and extending back east the same width as the front and along the north side of Trinity avenue two hundred and ten (210) feet. The same being levied on as the property of James Craig to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of D. Doren and against James Craig, from the city court of Atlanta, a quit-claim deed having been filed to said James Craig, conveying said property for the purpose of levy and sale as provided by law.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the 14th district of originally Henry, but now Fulton county, Georgia, and in land lot one hundred and forty, more particularly described as follows: Beginning on the south side of Sells avenue two hundred and fifty-five (255) feet east of Hopkins street, thence west along the south side of Sells avenue two hundred and fifty-five (255) feet to Hopkins street, thence south along the east side of Hopkins street two hundred and eighteen (218) feet, thence east along the north side of a fifteen-foot alley two hundred and fifty-five (255) feet, thence north along the west side of a fifteen (15) foot alley two hundred and eighteen (218) feet to point of beginning. Being lots 4, 5 and 6 of block D of the West End Heights Land Company's property, per plat on file in the office of W. M. Scott & Co., real estate agents, Atlanta, Georgia, each lot being 85 by 218 feet. Levied on as the property of West End Heights Land Company to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of West Lumber Company vs. said West End Heights Land Company.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that lot of land in the city of Atlanta in land lot No. 45 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning on the southwest corner of Biggers and Gullatt streets and running thence west along Biggers street 35 feet, thence south 60 feet, the same width as front, being the same conveyed to Lindsey & Morgan by the sheriff of Fulton county, August 4, 1896, recorded August 12, 1896, in Book 113 of Deeds of page 688. Levied on as the property of Mrs. S. A. Bonnell to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Germania Loan and Banking Company vs. said Mrs. S. A. Bonnell.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated in land lot 180 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at the northeast corner of land conveyed by Anderson Howard to Henry Lamar, thence south along the west line of the land of Boston Lamar 210 feet, thence west along the land of Lizzie Lamar 209 feet, thence north parallel with the land of Boston Lamar 209 feet, thence east 209 feet to starting point. Also the one-third undivided interest in and to all that tract or parcel of land situated in land lot 180 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at the north line of the property sold by Anderson Howard to Henry Lamar at a point southwest of the northeast corner of said land 209 feet, thence south along the west line of Boston Lamar's land 210 feet, thence west 209 feet, thence north parallel with line of Boston Lamar, Jr., 210 feet, thence east 209 feet to point of beginning, being the undivided one-third interest of Boston Lamar in said two lots of land. Levied on as the property of Boston Lamar to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from J. P. and N. P. court of 1511th district, G. M., in favor of Dohme & Corrigan Grocery Company vs. said B. Lamar Levy made by J. M. Martin, L. C.

January 7, 1901.

JOHN W. NELMS, Sheriff.

1-8-tues-4t

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ss. By virtue of the power of sale expressed in the certain deeds made to me by Spalding G. Reed, respectively dated June 1, 1892, December 1, 1892 and February 1, 1893, and recorded in the office of the clerk of the superior court of Fulton county aforesaid in Books F4 of Deeds at folios 621 and 665 and N4 of Deeds at folio 615, respectively, I, the undersigned, the grantee in said deeds named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, by D. Morrison, auctioneer, at the court house in the city of Atlanta, in said state, on the first Tuesday in February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the premises by said deeds conveyed, to-wit:

All those two parcels of land situate in land lot 87 in the 14th district of Fulton county aforesaid, and which are severally bounded and described as follows:

First—Beginning at a point on the west side of Herbert street distant 165 feet south from the southwest corner of Herbert and Roy streets and running thence north along the west side of Herbert street 26 feet, and extending back west of same uniform width 100 feet, with all appurtenances.

Second—That lot known and distinguished as lot No. 14 in block N, as per plat on record in said county in Book C3 of Deeds at folio 514½, said lot fronting 50 feet on the west side of Haven street, between Fletcher and Roy streets, and extending back west of same uniform width 100 feet, with all appurtenances.

JOHN S. PANCHEN.

This January 7, 1901.

1-8-tues-4t

OPIUM and Whiskey habits treated without pain or confinement. Cure guaranteed or no pay. B. H. VEAL, Man'gr Lithia Springs Sanitarium, Box 3, Austell, Ga.



THE SILVERSMITH'S ART

Has been taxed to its utmost in the production of this season's Holiday Silverware. Never have there been so many beautiful and artistic articles of use and ornament as there are this year. I have such a wide variety of appropriate and acceptable gift articles that I know you can find "just the thing" for many of your friends, and the prices so reasonable that you'll be obliged to spend less than you expect.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW,
JEWELER,
22 Whitehall, Cor. Alabama Sts.

OPIUM COCAINE AND WHISKY
Habits Cured at my Sanatorium, in 30 days. Hundreds of references. 25 years a specialty. Book on Home Treatment sent FREE. Address
B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

CHINA PAINTING TAUGHT AT LYCETT'S.
You can paint your own wedding and Christmas presents. White China and Art Materials. 834 Whitehall street. Correspondence invited.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business College
The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $35.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in 5 nation. 4000 graduates. Cat. free.

The Old Weinmeister Hotel.
Board and room from $5 per week up. Meal tickets $4 for 21 meals. Wine dinners on Sunday.
GEORGE S. WALLACE, Prop.
Late Steward of Concordia Club.

HOTEL NORMANDIE,
Broadway and 38th St., New York City.
Absolutely fireproof. European Plan. Located in the amusement district, the liveliest and most interesting part of the city.
CHAS. A. ATKINS & CO.

THE RONIVENTURE.
32-34 Houston St.
High Class Board at $1.00 per day.
Select and close in.

THE COOLEDGE,
9 HOUSTON STREET.
Within a few blocks of the business center. Those desirous of home-like elegance at moderate rates will find it at THE COOLEDGE.

Morton House
Broadway and 14th St.,
(FACING UNION SQUARE)
NEW YORK.
On the European plan, centrally located. Pleasant rooms at one dollar per day and upward. Cafe and Ladies' Restaurant. Serve the best at very moderate prices.
JOHN R. NUGENT,
H. J. JACKSON, JR.

E. & W. SAMOSET COLLAR

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. D. TEACKLE QUINBY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
532-540 Equitable. 'Phone 1227. Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell, Jr.
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL.
Offices, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 209, 210, 211 and 213 Law building, Pryor and Hunter streets, Atlanta, Ga. Long distance telephone 520.

WINTER TOURIST RATES
Via Central of Georgia Railway
TO
Florida
The Dixie Flyer leaves Atlanta daily at 9 p. m. Through sleeper to Jacksonville, without change. Morning train leaves 7:50 a. m. Ticket office, 16 Wall street, and Union Depot.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
ATLANTA, GA.
For the Cure of Liquor, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Tobacco and Cigarette Habits. Endorsed and adopted by the United States Government. For Free and Full information address THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 591 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

VETS MUST FIGHT SHY OF POLITICS

General Gordon Reminds Camp Commanders of the Rules.

SEVERAL INFRACTIONS MADE

Veterans Not Allowed To Indorse Any Political Aspirant for Office.

GORDON BRINGS FORTH THE LAW

No Camp Is Named by the Commander, but His Letter Indicates He Means To Preserve Rules.

The confederate veteran camps of Georgia, as well as of the south, must conform to the letter of the law in the matter of officially indorsing candidates for office. This is the direction from General John B. Gordon, commander of the organization, to Brigadier General A. J. West, of the north Georgia brigade, in whose command the rules of the veteran organization have recently been violated.

Confederate camps are expressly forbidden to indorse any political aspirant for office. In his communication to General West, General Gordon states that one infraction of the rules has been committed recently, although the name of the camp as well as of the person who was indorsed has been omitted.

A number of infractions on the rule upheld by General Gordon have been committed in recent years, but as far as is known this is the first effort on the part of a commander in chief to uphold the rule. The positive position taken in this matter by General Gordon and indicated in the following letter shows that the present commander in chief is determined to see that the camps conform to the letter of the law.

New Oreans, January 2, 1901.—To all Commanding Officers, Commanders of Camps, Adjutants and Comrades of the United Confederate Veterans:

1. It having been brought to the notice of the general commanding that one of the camps of this association has violated section 1, article 9, of the constitution, by indorsing an aspirant for a political office, and as it may have been done from inattenion or ignorance, the section is here published in full, and brought to the notice of all the camps, so that no such infraction may occur again, to-wit:

"ARTICLE IX.

"Section 1. No discussion of political or religious subjects, nor any political action or indorsing of aspirants for political office, shall be permitted within the federation of United Confederate Veterans."

It is, of course, right and proper for individual members of camps to indorse their friends for political and other offices and to try and obtain positions for their old comrades in their declining years, by all honorable means within their power, and their loyalty and friendship in this way cannot be too highly commended; but under the above section no such action of a United Confederate Veteran Camp, collectively, nor an officer of the association, officially, will be tolerated by the association.

2. The United Confederate Veteran Association was organized for a high and holy purpose, and it will be the endeavor of the general commanding to keep it within its proper sphere, and to see that it is not diverted from the noble and benevolent purposes for which it was intended.

As the glorious achievements of its members and the history it is intended to perpetuate were all won and made in an era long since passed, the association was organized with the distinct understanding that religious matters were not to be discussed or interfered with in any manner, and that it was to have no connection whatever with the politics of the present day; therefore, we must steer clear of all such entaglements; as the constitution plainly states, "Nor any political action shall be permitted within the federation of United Confederate Veterans," and consecrate all of our efforts solely to the objects stated in the constitution.

Voice Culture.

Miss Josephine Smith, a certificate student of the "Ziska School of Opera and Oratorio," of Paris, and pupil of Villa Whitney White, Boston, will arrange to give lessons in voice culture and song singing on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

CATHOLICS WANT TO CONTROL.

They Ask To Be Allowed To Dominate Filipino Schools.

Manila, January 14.—Representatives of the Central Catholca at a meeting here spoke on the subject of religion in the schools, and urged the adoption of amendments providing for the employment exclusively or principally of native and Catholic teachers, and for permitting religious teachings in the schools.

The commission announced that it could not possibly adopt these amendments. The commissioners are unanimous in the belief that a great majority of the Filipinos desire religious teachings in the schools. They hold that the purpose of the bill for public education will be partially defeated unless the children of Catholics are permitted to attend the public schools.

SELECT HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Georgia Military Academy, College Park, Ga.

Will begin its spring session January 22d. This school is limited to 40 pupils, is under strict Christian influences, prepares for college and emphasizes correct physical development. A few places may be secured for spring term. Address
LIEUT. COL. J. C. WOODWARD,
President.

Refer to Colonel P. H. Brewster, Mr. Woods White, Colonel W. B. Willingham, Governor Candler or Mr. H. C. Johnson, of Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

NAVAL OFFICERS ARE HONORED

They Are Handsomely Entertained by Osceola Club at Pensacola.

Pensacola, Fla., January 14.—A ball and reception was given by the Osceola Club tonight in honor of Admiral Farquhar, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, and staff and the officers of the battleships Kearsarge and Massachusetts. The affair was the most brilliant social function of the season. The squadron will sail next Monday for target practice at sea.

During the drill Tampa will be made the depot for supplies. After this the squadron will make a gulf cruise, returning to Pensacola February 16th, in time for the mardi gras festivities, and remaining here until March 6th.

Bishop of London Dead.

London, January 14.—Rt. Rev. Mandell Creighton, D.D., bishop of London, died this afternoon. He was born in 1843.

MISSIONARY ALLIANCE HEADQUARTERS IN ATLANTA

Another move showing that Atlanta is the center of all things southern is the establishment of the headquarters of the Southern Christian and Missionary Alliance in this city.

As is well known, this organization is one of the most active and influential missionary bodies in the world, supporting upward of 300 missionaries in the foreign field. For many years the campmeetings of the organization held at Old Orchard, Me., have afforded an incident of strong national interest, remarkable for the vast sums contributed to missions by the worshipers while under the influence of the religious fervor, for which these summer gatherings of mission enthusiasts are noted.

For some time it has been considered expedient to have a distinctively southern sub-division of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, and the selection of Atlanta as headquarters has resulted in the taking of that step. The officers of the southern wing are already in the city and will shortly be fully equipped to carry on their new line of work. A two-story building has been leased at 133 Whitehall street as a mission station, in which devotional services will be held daily. The building for the home of the general southern officers of the alliance has not yet been secured.

A Bible institute will also be established in Atlanta, in which southern intending missionaries be educated and trained for the field. This department in itself is of no little magnitude.

Atlanta has for some time been the scene of annual Christian and missionary alliance campmeetings, and this branch of the work will be stimulated and enlarged by the new order of things. It is expected to make next summer's campmeeting very much on the Old Orchard order.

Rev. S. C. Todd and wife, the well-known secretary and organizer, started last night on an extensive tour of Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, where they will perfect alliance organizations and hold local missionary conventions.

Miss Jones, of Kentucky, one of the best workers of the organization, has arrived in China to enter upon her chosen labors, and Miss Lillian Stein, of Durham, N. C., will sail for northern Africa early in March.

The officers and general committee of the southern branch of the great world organization are as follows:

Rev. N. J. Holmes, president; Rev. S. C. Todd, field secretary; C. H. Burge, treasurer; Rev. J. T. Butler, recording secretary; Ulysses Lewis, W. P. Davis, Mrs S. C. Todd, N. V. Bell, Rev. R. G. Pike, Rev. Roy G. Codding, M. H. Houston, D. D.; Rev. W. H. Kennedy, Rev. P. R. Nugent, Richmond, Va.; Rev. J. P. Barrett, Norfolk, Va.; J. M. Gambill, Roanoke, Va.; J. A. Culbreth, Falcon, N. C.; W. W. Carlyle, Lumberton, N. C.; Miss Mattie Perry, Marion, N. C.; Rev. J. M. Pike, Rock Hill, S. C.; D. J. Fant, Greenville, S. C.; Dr. H. J. McElroy, Seneca, S. C.; Rev. R. V. Miller, Toccoa, Ga.; L. M. Elder, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mrs. Mary A. Hawkins, Birmingham, Ala.; L. P. Brown, Meridian, Miss.

REASONS WHY COUNTY TAX RATES DIFFER SO WIDELY

The rate of taxation in the 137 counties of Georgia for the current fiscal year varies all the way from $2.00 to $11.30 per $1,000, as is shown by the returns of county tax rates made to Comptroller General W. A. Wright.

The figures form an interesting study, and they are doubtless carefully considered by the prospective investor or settler in this or that section of the state.

Some days ago a citizen of Baldwin county wrote to the comptroller general stating that the county tax rate in his county was 11 mills, or $11 per $1,000, and asking if there was any county in the state with a higher rate than that. It was found by reference to the returns that the rate in McIntosh county was $11.30 per $1,000, which is the highest in the state. The Constitution published the fact at the time, calling attention also to the lowest county rate, that of Effingham, which is only $2 per $1,000. Based on that article, a correspondent writes as follows to The Constitution:

Editor Constitution—A few days ago I clipped from your columns a statement concerning the tax rate of the several counties in Georgia—"McIntosh leads with $11.30 per thousand, with Baldwin a close second, $11 per thousand."

I wish to inform your readers that Marion county carries the banner for high taxes, the assessment for 1900 being $14.30 per thousand. This is official, as a letter upon my desk from the tax collector certifies; and yet Marion has no recent public improvements. I would be glad if you would publish the tax rate of every county in the state, and the reasons as far as possible for the vast difference between Effingham, $2, and Marion, $14.30.

I would be glad if one of the leading citizens of Marion, like the Hon. C. Horace McCall, and one from Effingham, like Colonel William Lufburrow, would write of the status of affairs in their respective counties and publish it in The Constitution. Very respectfully, J. HOWARD CARPENTER,
Cochran, Ga., January 12, 1901.

Pastor Baptist Church, Cochran, Ga.

The mistake Mr. Carpenter makes in putting Marion county at the top of the list for high taxes is in failing to separate the state and county rate. The state tax rate, as fixed by the last session of the general assembly, is 5.20 mills, or $5.20 per $1,000. The county tax rate for Marion county is $9.10 per $1,000, and the sum of the state and county rates in that county is $14.30.

The county tax rates are all returned to the comptroller general annually by all counties through which railroads run. This has been required since the passage of the law providing for the taxation of railroads by counties, for the reason that returns of railroad companies are made to the comptroller general, and not to county tax receivers, and the comptroller general collects the tax for the counties. The following is a list of the county tax rates for the current fiscal year, as returned to the comptroller general, the counties having no railroads and not making returns being indicated by a dash. The figures given are in mills per dollar, or they may be taken as dollars per $1,000:

County.	Rate.	County.	Rate.
Appling	$ 5.80	Baker	——
Baldwin	11.00	Banks	8.80
Bartow	5.40	Berrien	4.64
Bibb	8.50	Brooks	3.00
Bryan	4.30	Bulloch	4.30
Burke	10.00	Butts	4.80
Calhoun	4.80	Camden	4.80
Campbell	4.80	Carroll	4.80
Catoosa	3.30	Charlton	4.80
Chatham	6.25	Chattahoochee	5.00
Chattooga	3.50	Cherokee	4.00
Clarke	3.30	Clay	6.30
Clayton	6.30	Clinch	5.20
Cobb	5.50	Coffee	8.30
Columbia	8.80	Colquitt	5.20
Coweta	4.50	Crawford	4.50
Dade	3.00	Dawson	8.133
Decatur	3.80	DeKalb	5.00
Dodge	4.80	Dooly	4.00
Dougherty	5.00	Douglas	7.50
Early	2.80	Echols	7.00
Effingham	2.00	Elbert	7.80
Emanuel	3.80	Fannin	4.80
Fayette	5.80	Floyd	4.80
Forsyth	——	Franklin	4.60
Fulton	3.70	Gilmer	4.80
Glascock	6.20	Glynn	8.30
Gordon	3.80	Greene	7.55
Gwinnett	3.30	Habersham	4.80
Hall	3.80	Hancock	8.00
Haralson	5.80	Harris	5.44
Hart	6.30	Heard	——
Henry	5.00	Houston	5.80
Irwin	6.80	Jackson	4.80
Jasper	5.80	Jefferson	5.50
Johnson	8.80	Jones	6.50
Laurens	7.30	Lee	4.80
Liberty	4.00	Lincoln	——
Lowndes	4.80	Lumpkin	——
Macon	6.30	Madison	5.00
Marion	9.10	McDuffie	9.80
McIntosh	11.30	Meriwether	5.80
Miller	6.48	Milton	3.80
Mitchell	3.80	Monroe	7.00
Montgomery	6.80	Morgan	5.80
Murray	——	Muscogee	2.50
Newton	7.00	Oconee	4.80
Oglethorpe	6.80	Paulding	5.00
Pickens	4.50	Pierce	4.80
Pike	5.50	Polk	4.00
Pulaski	7.30	Putnam	8.50
Quitman	3.80	Rabun	7.30
Randolph	4.00	Richmond	7.20
Rockdale	6.50	Schley	6.80
Screven	7.30	Spalding	6.00
Stewart	3.50	Sumter	3.80
Talbot	8.50	Taliaferro	6.80
Tattnall	4.80	Taylor	5.80
Telfair	5.80	Terrell	3.80
Thomas	3.30	Towns	6.80
Troup	8.79	Twiggs	5.00
Union	5.60	Upson	7.80
Walker	4.80	Walton	5.00
Ware	9.00	Warren	6.90
Washington	2.30	Wayne	7.696
Webster	4.80	Wilcox	5.80
Wilkes	8.30	Wilkinson	4.30
Worth	4.80		

Mr. Carpenter is doubtless one of many who would like to know why there is such a wide variance between the tax rates in the various counties. There is a vast difference between $2 and $11.30 per $1,000, and there are many reasons for this and the other differences shown in the foregoing table. It will be noticed that the average county tax rate is somewhere around $6 per $1,000, and that many of the counties have a rate between $4 and $6.

Only a few of the general reasons for the wide variation in some of the county tax rates can be given here, for in some instances there are purely local reasons why the rate is higher or lower than the average Effingham county may have adopted a policy of retrenchment, while Baldwin or McIntosh may have had some extraordinary expenses to meet. The building of a jail or a courthouse in a county whose assessed property values are small would cause considerable increase in the tax rate, perhaps for a period of two or three years. The stopping of public improvements for a year or two would, on the other hand, materially reduce the county rate.

Some counties of the state appropriate money to support the school systems, not only of the counties but of the cities within them as well, while others do not. Take Richmond county, for instance, in which the county tax rate is $7.20 per $1,000. Of that amount $2.60 per $1,000 is levied for schools alone, and the bulk of the funds thus raised goes to the support of the public schools in Augusta. The same is true in Chatham county, where $80,000 is annually appropriated to the schools, most of which are in Savannah. Fulton county, on the other hand, has a low tax rate, $3.70 per $1,000, because the county does not contribute to the schools in the city of Atlanta. The property owners pay the tax for this purpose, but they pay it to the city instead of to the county.

Some counties in the state have a certain amount of expenses to bear and they must get the money to do it from the property within the county. The smaller the assessed value of that property, the higher must be the tax rate in order to get the amount required. In many counties there are large tracts of land which cannot be assessed at more than $1 per an acre. If in two counties requiring about the same amount for running expenses, the property values in one amount to $200,000 and the other to $2,000,000, the tax rate in the former must necessarily be ten times as large as in the latter. This is, of course, an extreme case, but it clearly illustrates the point.

In the next place many counties have important bridges to build and maintain; some counties, where the formation is advantageous, can construct their roads at one-half the cost in others; some counties build expensive courthouses and jails, while others do not, and finally some counties are probably hampered by extravagant administrative officials, while in others a spirit of economy prevails. Many other reasons might be enumerated, but these will serve to show why in many cases some county rates are higher than others.

It will be noticed that in a large number of the counties the tax rate is $4.80 or $5.80, as the case may be, ending in 80 cents. The reason for this is that the combination of the state and county rate makes an even figure and dispenses with much of the difficulty of calculation. Some county, for instance, may find that it must levy a tax of $4.75 per $1,000. The state rate being $5.20, would make the combination $9.95, so in order to make it an even figure for convenience in calculation, the county commissioners add 5 cents per $1,000 and the tax collector computes with the total rate of $10, or 10 mills, which is exactly 1 per cent.

G. W. ADAIR.
FORREST ADAIR.
GEORGE W. ADAIR.
REAL ESTATE.

We can sell a well-built, two-story, 8-room house, slate roof, large lot, on Oglethorpe avenue, near Ashby street, for $50 cash and $20 a month for 100 months, without interest.

We will sell a similar house on Ashby street, near Gordon, two car lines, large lot, for $50 cash and $22 a month for 100 months, without interest.

Best opportunity ever offered the people of Atlanta to buy homes on such terms.
G. W. ADAIR.

The Best in Printing | The Best in Binding | The Best in Engraving | The Best in Electrotyping | The Best in Stereotyping | The Best in Blank Books

The Best in Printing and the Allied Arts.

The Best in Office Supplies | Fair Prices and Prompt Service | THE FOOTE & DAVIES CO. | 65 E. Alabama St... Atlanta.

FOR RENT.
Robson & Holleman,
Renting and Sales Agents.
Why can't we rent you a splendid 9-room home, prettiest part of Peachtree? A perfect gem of a home, 9 rooms and two servants' rooms, on East North avenue. A lovely 9-room house, eastern front, on North Boulevard. A modern 12-room home, furnished or unfurnished, on Whitehall, and a 12-room home (modern) in prettiest part of Capitol ave. We are offering bargain prices on these, all of them built for homes. We have many others and some brand new ones. See us early about these.
Robson & Holleman,
2nd Floor Front, Gould Building.

H. L. Wilson, Auctioneer.
FOR SALE
A central four-story brick storehouse on Alabama street Tuesday, January 15, at 12 o'clock, Nos. 51-53.
Fronting 37 feet on south side of Alabama street and running southwest 171 feet, crossing Kenny's alley, 20 feet wide, which is excepted.
Here is a grand piece of valuable property renting at $3,000 per annum, right in the very heart of Atlanta, that will always pay good money to the owner every 30 days. Capitalists are now searching for close in rent-paying real estate where the enhancement of values is bound to increase. Where can you do better than to buy these stores? The building is a good, substantial and sightly one and the location fine. Population is flowing into Atlanta daily and with it immense capital. Real estate is growing in demand every day; progressive and far-seeing money makers are buying up good real estate right along. We will never see it as cheap again as now. I am instructed to sell to the highest bidder—it must go. Here is your chance. Come in and let's talk about it.
H. L. WILSON,
Real Estate Agent, 10 Alabama St.

A. F. LIEBMAN
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.
$3,000.00 buys new two story house modern and up-to-date, close in on south side. Renting cheaply at $330.00. Terms reasonable.
$2,300.00 buys store and dwelling and double-tenant house. Renting for $270.00, on Fulton t reet, near Capitol ave.

A. F. LIEBMAN
28 Peachtree Street.

HENRY L. WILSON
Real Estate, 10 Alabama St.
Two splendid vacant lots on Peachtree Place at very cheap figures. Buy while you can.
$3,000 for a 6-room house and lot 50x275 feet on Courtland, near Cain street. Can't be duplicated.
A royal Peachtree home fit for a prince, one dozen airy rooms, big halls and sleeping rooms; on a wide and deep elevated corner lot; will sell at a bargain and loan you most of the money to pay for it.
$3,250 is all I ask for a 7-room house on fine level lot on Courtland street right at Edgewood avenue. How is that for cheap?
$5,250 for 75 feet on Lee street by 165. A two-story store 25x80 and a 5-room residence, rents for $496 per annum.

FOR RENT.
The Bishop Morrison home, Copenhill. Ten rooms, large lot. Very cheap to a good tenant.
Two-story brick building, 14,000 feet floor space, just vacated. Call.
FOR SALE—Ten-room modern house, Jackson street, two street car lines. Very cheap.
J. C. HENRRIX,
8 South Broad Street.



WALLACE & CO.
WEDDING AND RECEPTION PARTIES.
BEST SERVICE. FINEST CARRIAGES.
37 to 61 Ivy St. 'Phones 176.

N. P. PRATT LABORATORY
Occupying our own buildings, Auburn Avenue, corner Courtland. ANALYTICAL AND ASSAY DEPARTMENT: Smelter, Umpire and Control assays on ores of Gold, Silver, Copper, etc.
Analyses of Fertilizers, Iron Ores, Clays, Ochres, Mineral Waters and all commercial products.
Will handle samples of any size and weight.
Telephones 1624—Bell and Standard.

Change of Schedule W. and A. R. R.

The Western and Atlantic railroad and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway will change schedule as follows on January 14th:

Leave Atlanta 8:15 a. m., 4:05 p. m., 8:05 p. m.

Arrive Atlanta 8 a. m., 11:35 a. m., 7:30 p. m.

No change in schedule of Marietta accommodation trains. Pullman Palace Buffet Sleeping Cars, Atlanta to St. Louis and Chicago through without change on both morning and evening departures from Atlanta.

Train leaving Atlanta 4:05 p. m. runs solid to Louisville with Pullman Palace Buffet Sleeping Car, Atlanta to Louisville and Cincinnati through without change.
C. E. HARMAN,
General Passenger Agent.

Julian-Varley.

The wedding of Mr. Owen Maurice Varley and Miss Mary Josephine Julian will take place Wednesday morning, January 16th, at Sacred Heart church.

Miss Bessie Gallagher will be maid of honor and Mr. K. M. Turner will act as best man.

The ushers will be Mr. John P. Murphy, Mr. Michael Erskine, Mr. Rhodes Gregory and Mr. J. B. Egart.

The ceremony will be performed by Rev. Father Gunn, assisted by Father Guinan and Reis.

Miss Julian is well known and beloved by all who know her.

Mr. Varley is manager of Collier's Weekly for the southern states and not only holds a responsible position, but has made many friends since being in Atlanta who wish him much happiness.

ALLEGED WHITECAPPER TAKEN

John McKenzie Lodged in the Tower Yesterday.

John McKenzie, a white man about thirty-eight years of age, was lodged in the Tower yesterday afternoon on the charge of being a member of the gang of whitecappers that murdered a negro man in Campbell county. This is the fourth arrest in the case, and all four of the prisoners are inmates of the Tower. The remaining three are John S. Cochran, James A. Cochran and John H. Pace.

POLITICAL POINT OF VIEW AT THE STATE CAPITOL

The old soldiers began to get their pension money yesterday. Pension Commissioner Lindsey mailed checks to the veterans of Appling, Pierce, McIntosh, Liberty, Camden and Clinch counties. He would have sent them to all of the other counties in the first, second, third, fourth and fifth senatorial districts, but the applications had not been received from the ordinaries of the other counties.

Today Captain Lindsey will pay pensions to more than four hundred veterans of Cobb and Clayton counties, nearly all of whom will probably come in to the capitol to draw their money in person.

"They will all come in without the bugle call," Commissioner Lindsey said.

Tomorrow he will begin paying pensions to the veterans of Fulton, of whom there are about seven hundred. Indigents will receive their pensions tomorrow, widows on Thursday and disabled soldiers on Friday. Treasurer Park expects a grand rush at his office, and is preparing for it.

Major J. W. Warren has just completed his twenty-ninth year as secretary of the executive department of the state, a period of service in public life and office of which few men can boast. Major Warren began his service in that capacity under Governor James Smith in 1872. Major Warren has reached his seventy-fourth year, and still presides with the same dignity and ability that characterized his work in earlier years. Major Warren is a graduate of the University of Georgia of the class of 1846. He will go to Florida on his vacation sometime this month.

Judge Turner, chairman of the prison commission, is in Milledgeville, where he will spend the present week on legal business and in looking after matters at the prison farm. General Evans and Commissioner Tom Eason are expected in the city today.

Secretary of State Phil Cook will today grant a charter for a street railroad in Macon, in which Senator A. O. Bacon is interested. The company filed its application yesterday. It is to be known as the North and South Macon Street Railway Company. It proposes to build a line ten miles in length across Macon and into the suburbs. The capital stock is at present $25,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $300,000. The incorporators are: W. B. Sparks, T. D. Tinsley, C. B. Willingham, W. A. Doody, Sam Mayer, Henry Horne, E. A. Waxelbaum, E. B. Harris and A. O. Bacon, all of Bibb county.

State School Commissioner Glenn received a telegram yesterday announcing the death, on Sunday, of County School Commissioner John F. Cheney, of Oglethorpe county. Dr. Glenn was deeply affected by the news of Mr. Cheney's death, as they were close and intimate friends. Mr. Cheney was seventy years old, and an honored veteran of the civil war. In the war he was shot through and through, losing one lung entirely, yet living for thirty-five years with the other in a partially diseased condition. He had been county school commissioner of Oglethorpe ever since the state school system was started, visited the schools regularly, and at the same time attended to his duties as a Baptist preacher. He was a man honored and loved by all who knew him, and in spite of his constant suffering, his life to those around him seemed one of joy and sunshine.

Commissioner of Agriculture O. B. Stevens has returned to his office in the capitol, after a trip through south Georgia, where he found the farmers in the best of condition and hopeful of the future.

Colonel W. G. Obear returned yesterday morning from Savannah and Swainsboro. At Savannah he mustered in the Emmet Rifles, and at Swainsboro the Swainsboro Guards, each company having about sixty men. The officers of the Emmet Rifles are Captain E. A. Leonard, First Lieutenant A. C. Common and Second Lieutenant J. H. Kehce. Those of the Swainsboro Guards are Captain C. H. Thompson, First Lieutenant George H. Bell and Second Lieutenant W. W. Larsen. Sylvania has made application for a company, also to belong to the First regiment infantry, and Mt. Vernon will probably be the applicant for the only other vacancy.

Witnesses Sent to the Tower.

Charlie Hutchins, a negro, was yesterday confined in the Tower to be held as a witness in the Blankinship and Looney cases. Hutchins is a witness for the state, and Judge Candler had him arrested on instructions from Solicitor Charlie Hill.

The negro is evidently a very important witness, and the officials decided that it would be best to bag him, before he was given an opportunity to leave the city. It could not be ascertained last night the nature of the evidence in the possession of Hutchins, and as Judge Candler's order forbids the jailers to allow any one to see the prisoner, it was impossible to learn the bearing of the negro to the case.

It is stated that he has been employed in the capacity of elevator man at the Brown building.

Overstocked . . .
To reduce our stock, we are offering very LOW PRICES on all kinds of rough and dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Sash, Doors, Blinds, and all kinds of building material.
SOUTH GEORGIA LUMBER CO.
O. STEWART, Prop.
'Phone 532. Yard and Office 62 West Hunter St., Corner Madison Ave.

Do You Handle or Use Fertilizers?
If so, it's to YOUR INTEREST to communicate with us promptly. FACTORIES LOCATED all through the South, so as to give OUR CUSTOMERS lowest FREIGHT and BEST SERVICE. Either of our Offices will give your INQUIRIES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.
VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.,
Atlanta, Ga. Charleston, S. C. Memphis, Tenn.

SPECIAL NOTICES

MEETING.

A REGULAR communication of Georgia lodge No. 96, F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic hall this (Tuesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Work in the E. A. degree. All duly qualified brethren are cordially invited to meet with us.
WILLIAM M. SLATON, W. M.
M. Z. CRIST, Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, January 14.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

Georgia and South Carolina—Fair Tuesday; southwesterly winds, becoming westerly, fresh on the coast. Wednesday fair.

Virginia—Generally fair Tuesday; winds generally southwesterly, fresh to brisk on the coast. Wednesday fair.

North Carolina—Fair Tuesday; warmer in southeast portion; winds generally southwesterly, fresh on the coast. Wednesday fair.

Eastern Florida—Fair Tuesday; winds generally northerly, fresh on the coast. Wednesday fair.

Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Fair Tuesday; winds generally southerly, light to fresh on the coast. Wednesday fair.

Western Texas—Fair Tuesday; variable winds. Wednesday fair.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair Tuesday; south to west winds. Wednesday fair.

Local Temperature.

Mean temperature	46
Normal temperature	41
Highest temperature	58
Lowest temperature	35
Rainfall in 24 hours	00
Deficiency of rainfall since Jan. 1st	1.81

Reports from Other Stations.

STATIONS—	Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Rainfall in last 12 hours
Abilene, clear	58	70	.00
Augusta, clear	50	58	.00
Buffalo, rain	36	38	.00
Charleston, clear	48	54	.00
Charlotte, clear	46	52	.00
Chattanooga, clear	54	58	.00
Chicago, clear	36	42	.01
Cincinnati, clear	48	54	T
Corpus Christi, clear	62	72	.00
Detroit, cloudy	34	34	.16
Dodge City, clear	42	70	.00
Galveston, clear	60	66	.00
Huron, cloudy	44	56	.00
Jacksonville, clear	50	54	.00
Kansas City, clear	54	60	.00
Knoxville, clear	50	54	.00
Memphis, clear	50	56	.00
Mobile, clear	52	56	.00
Montgomery, clear	56	62	.00
New Orleans, clear	58	60	.00
New York, clear	36	38	.00
Norfolk, clear	42	48	.00
North Platte, part cloudy	50	62	.00
Omaha, clear	46	50	.00
Raleigh, clear	44	56	.00
Rapid City, clear	40	54	.00
St. Louis, clear	54	60	.00
St. Paul, clear	38	40	.00
Savannah, clear	48	58	.00
Tampa, cloudy	54	62	.00
Vicksburg, clear	60	64	.00
Wilmington, clear	42	54	.00

T indicates trace of rain or snow.
J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast official.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PASSENGER TRAINS FROM UNION DEPOT.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

No.	Arrive From.	No.	Depart To
101	Jonesboro	102	Hapeville
* 3	Savannah	* 2	Savannah
103	Hapeville	104	Hapeville
*105	Griffin	108	Jonesboro
109	Hapeville	110	Hapeville
* 11	Macon	* 12	Macon
111	Jonesboro	112	Hapeville
113	Hapeville	114	Jonesboro
115	Hapeville	116	Griffin
* 1	Savannah	* 4	Savannah
117	Jonesboro	118	Jonesboro
Sunday Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
119	Hapeville	120	Hapeville
121	Hapeville	122	Hapeville

* Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From.	No.	Depart To
* 2	Nashville	* 2	Nashville
73	Marietta	74	Marietta
*91	Nashville	*92	Nashville
75	Marietta	72	Marietta
* 1	Nashville	* 4	Nashville

SEABOARD AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From.	No.	Depart To
* 41	Norfolk	* 52	Clinton
*402	Washing'n	*402	Washing'n
* 63	Clinton	* 38	Norfolk

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From.	No.	Depart To
* 3	Augusta	* 2	Augusta
23	Conyers	26	Lithonia
9	Covington	*28	Augusta
* 1	Augusta	24	Conyers
25	Lithonia	10	Covington
*27	Augusta	* 4	Augusta

ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN.
(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta).
Leave Atlanta for Knoxville 3 15 am
Arrive Atlanta from Knoxville 7 30 pm

Today at 12 o'clock the four story store, 51 and 53 Alabama street, sells to the highest bidder. H. L. WILSON.